SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Valuable Property for Sale in the CITY OF RALEIGH.

I OFFER for sale my House and Lot, situated in the Eastern Ward, near the residence of Dr. Josiah O. Watson, containing one acre, more or less. This situation is capable of being made one of the most desirable residences in the City, and although better improved than most any residence in Raleigh, yet, with a very little outlay of money, could be made one of the "places we read of." I own about three-fourths of an acre of ground adjoining, which added to it would make it sufficiently capacious for a "*gentleman of talents and pleasure*" to perambulate in the shades of evening, inhale the sweet scented *zephyrs*, listen to the song of the nightbird, and hold communion with the *nymphs* that play upon the moon beams, or he may view the "starry decked heavens" and meditate upon the science of Astronomy.

Persons wishing to purchase will make application to RICHARD P. FINCH, Esq., who is my agent, and empowered to make sale. I deem any further description unnecessary, as no one will purchase without first examining the premises. GEORGE L. GOULD resides on the lot, and will take pleasure in showing the house, lot and improvements. THOMAS M. OLIVER.

April 25th, 1852. 43—tf.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenienee of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

Office of N. C. Mut. In. Co.

RALEIGH, FEB. 18, 1852.

THE Board of Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, at their annual Meeting held in this City, on the 13th day of January, 1852, levied an assessment of 3½ per cent on all premum Notes of the Company outstanding on the 15th day of December, 1851.

This with one-half per cent levied September 2nd, 1849, one per cent levied November 9th, 1850, and one per cent levied September 18th, 1851, will make six per cent on all notes subject to assessment on the 2nd September, 1849, and remaining unexpired and uncancelled on the 15th of December, 1851.

These assessments under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, will be payable on or before the 20th day of April, 1852. All persons having premium notes in the Office will please remit the assessments thereon with as little delay as practicable.

By order of the Board,

JNO C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1852. 29—td.

NEW NOVELS.

RAVEN'S CLIFFE, by the author of Time the Avenger, Mordaunt Hall, &c.

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY, by the author of Olive and Agidyes.

THE TUTOR'S WARD, by the author of Wayfaring Sketches, *Use* and Abuses, &c.

MARCUS WARLAND, OR THE LONG MOSS SPRING, a Tale of the South, by Caroline Lee Hentz, author of Linda Rena, &c.

COUNT MONTE LEONE, OR THE SPY IN SOCIETY, from the French of H. De St. Georges.

Received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 12, 1852. 45—

IREDELL ON EXECUTORS;

Being a Treatise on the Law of Executors and Administrators—BY JAMES IREDELL.

THE object of this work has been to exhibit the law, as it now stands in North Carolina, in relation to the matters of which it treats; it embraces therefore the English doctrines, as far as they are recognised in our State, as well as in Acts of Assembly and the decision of our own Courts, on the subject of WILLS, EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS. It is thought it may prove useful, not only to members of the legal profession, but also to others who are so frequently called upon to undertake the indispensable, important and responsible trusts of Executors and Administrators.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 15, 1852. 46—

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.

The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt." "The Story of a Family," &c.

Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.

Women of Christianity, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathile," "Madeline." &c.

Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.

Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Loignette," &c.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 13th, 1852. 46—

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

WE would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding Country that we are now receiving our Spring stock, which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store, and we venture to assert that a cheaper or better assortment has never been offered in this market. Call and test the assertion.

PARTIN & GILL.

Raleigh, April 8, 1852, 44—

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams.
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins,
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valencienes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss,
&c., &c., &c.

37—

1852.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

HEARTT & LITCHFORD:

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:

Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Bareges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do.
Batisto Silks.
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work, capes, collars, cuffs, and undersleeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.

And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers.

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Goats opera Gaiters,

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:

12 cases super extra Moleskin,
Men's and Boy's double Kossuth,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal "
" " China Pearl "
" " Bl'k and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c. 38—

SPRING GOODS, 1852.

Just Received, at my Old Stand,

PLAID Silks, Lawns and Challeys,
French Worked Collars, very low,
Embroidered and plain Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Swiss and Muslin Edgings and Inserlings,
Lisle Lace and Edgings, Bobbin Edgings and Insertings,
Ladies' colored Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gent.'s Kid and do do.
Black French Bombazine and Alpacca.

J. BROWN,

No. 9 Fayetteville street.

March 16. 37—

SPRING SUPPLY, 1852.

I AM now receiving a large supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS AND GLASSWARE from the Manufacturers and Importers, and am prepared to furnish any articles in my line of the best quality, at such prices and upon such terms as must give satisfaction.

My old customers and those who have never dealt with me, are invited to send me their orders.

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1862. 38—

Paints, Paints.

20,000 LBS. Blake's and other Mineral Paints of the following colors to wit: Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark Brown and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greene, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnishes, Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store and for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

Match 18, 1852. 38—

Oils! Oils!! Oils!!!

1,000 GALLONS assorted Oils, for Painting, Burning in Lamps, Machinery, and Farming purposes. Also, a fresh supply just received of TAPERS AND LAMP OIL Also, a supply of the best burning FLUID I have ever had. Also, a good supply of OLIVE OIL, fresh and sweet, just received and for sale low by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

Egerton's Scotch Snuff.

WE are agents for the above celebrated Snuff, put up in papers, which we are authorized to sell at the Manufacturer's prices. Supplies received weekly.

SMYTH & DUNN.

Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, March 23d, 1842 43—1m.

ORVIS CORN STARCH is now extensively used and held in high estimation for the preparation of Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, Pies, Custards, Cakes, and Diet for Invalids. It is a very healthful and nutritious article of diet, and gives general satisfaction. A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. Having made arrangements to prepare this celebrated aprrient on a large scale, I am enabled to have a supply constantly on hand for my customers. P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

HUMMEL'S Essence of Coffee, one package of this Essence will go as far as 4 lbs. of Coffee. It has a delicate and fine flavour and a rich clear color. A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

EVANS & COOKE,

No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linon and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,

One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50. Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Corded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 15. 37

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 23—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—You will find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth, Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats for Children, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—

Just Received.

A LARGE lot of very Superior Black and Green Teas from the New York Pekin Tea Company.

I pledge myself to sell at their retail prices, and the Teas I can recommend as genuine *prime*. Those who buy from me will not only, therefore, get a good article but will save from fifteen to twenty per cent. in the purchase. L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

Just to Hand.

5 BARRELS Soda and Butter Crackers.
10 Boxes Raisins.
20 ½ do do.
400 lbs. soft shell Almonds.
300 lbs. fresh Pecan nuts.

L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

Kirkbride's Tattersall's Heave Powders—for the radical and permanent cure of heaves, broken wind, colds, glanders, and all diseases which affect the mucous membrane, of the lungs, windpipe, throat and head of the *Horse*; also, to expel worms, loosen the hide, improve the appetite and keep the animal in a good condition.

The subscriber has in store a fresh supply of the above valuable Medicine, and having seen its curative powers tested, is prepared to recommend it to the owners of diseased horses. P. F. PESCUD.

March 27, 1852. 40—

L. B. WALKER,

DEALER IN

Confectionary and Groceries,

MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CANDIES & BREAD, &C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.

1852. 41—

DR. MARCHISE'S *Uterine Catholicon*, is considered the greatest medical discovery of the age, for the cure of a certain class of Uterine Complaints, incident to the "last best gift to man." It obviates the necessity of Braces, Supporters, &c. All interested, can procure a pamphlet, free of charge, containing ample testimony from the medical faculty and patients who have been cured. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the season advances will be increased to 500 hands.

ISAAC CLEGG, *Pres't.*

March 8th, 1852. 35—tf.

E. L. HARDING & CO. have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Large Stock of Winter Clothing.

IN consequence of having our Store burned on the 15th of December last, we have on hand a much larger stock of Clothing than we feel willing to keep over the approaching Summer. We do therefore offer our heavy Winter Clothing at cost for cash.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin.

THE true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, for the cure of indigestions, dyspepsia, liver complaints, jaundice, constipation and nervous delcine. Prepared from Rennet or the fourth stomach of the ox.

A full supply received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Cash for Old Copper.

THE highest price will be paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company for OLD COPPER. Apply to the subscriber, at the workshops of the Company. ALBERT JOHNSON.

March 22. 39—1m

GARDEN SEEDS.

I HAVE just received my Spring supply of Garden Seeds, embracing a large and well selected stock of the latest improved varieties. Those desiring an early Garden must call soon and examine my selection, before it is broken. P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

Raleigh, January 27th, 1852. 24—

State of North Carolina, WAKE COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1852.

It appearing that the business on the Civil Docket, Criminal Docket and Equity Docket, has accumulated insomuch that it cannot be dispatched in any reasonable time, It is thereupon ordered that a Special Term of Superior Court be held for the County of Wake on the third Monday in July, 1852.

R. P. FINCH. *Clerk.*

April 7, 1851. 42—6w.

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to

WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

WANTED, 1000 bushels of Flax seed, at the Drug store of WM'S. HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State*. Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

More Dry Goods.

PLAID Ginghams, a good assortment, 12-4 Linen shirting 9-8 Pillow-case Linen, Irish Linen, Table and Towelling Diaper, Brown and white Hollands, Drab Linen, Farmer's Drilling, white Russia and brown Drilling, black English and French drab De Tae, Superfine black and fancy Cassimeres.

4-4 and 3-4 white matting; 4-4 checked do.
Umbrellas and Parasols. Fans, from 5 cts. to $3.
Toilet and other Looking Glasses.
For sale by J. BROWN.
April 10, 1852. 43—

Blake's Ohio Slate Paint.

THIS extraordinary mineral substance possesses the highest preservative powers of durability and color, and its efficacy in preserving *Wood* from decay, Iron from oxidation, and Masonry and Brickwork from dampness is peculiar and positive. Its incombustibility is also remarkable, forming a good protection to roofs and Buildings of Wood from burning cinders, sparks and falling flakes of fire, and it cannot be too highly recommended for Manufactories, Churches, Warehouses, Rail Road Bridges, Fences, &c.

A large supply constantly on hand and for sale low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

Raleigh, April 5, 1852. 44—

NEW BOOKS!

DICTIONARY of Architecture, Historical, Descriptive, Topographical, Decorative, Theoretical, and Mechanical, alphabetically arranged, familliarly explained, and adatped to the comprehension of Workmen, by Robert Stuart, architcet and civil engineer, illustrated by one thousand Drawings of subjects referred to in the work, in three volumes. 8 vo.

The Modern Stair Builder's Guide, being a plain, practical system of hand railing, embracing all its necessary details, and geometrically illustrated by twenty-two steel engravings; together with the use of the most important principles of practical geometry, by Simon De Graff, architect.

Templeton's Engineers, Millwright and Mechanic's Companion. For sale at the N. C. Bookstore, by

H. D. TURNER.

April 15, 1852. 46—

Howard's Chloride Soap.

SUPERIOR for the Teeth, bleaching of fine Muslins, shaving, and the prevention and cure of cutaneous diseases upon children.

Also, Colgates' pale Turpentine family Soap for sale by the box or pound.

Also, 10 bbls, Lamp Oil, winter bleached sperm, and summer Oil, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

For the Ladies—Rich and Beautiful!

BY the steamship Roanoke, from New York to City Point, the subscriber has just received this morning, and is now opening an elegant supply of rich and beautiful Dress Goods, embracing every variety of style and fashions for the Spring and Summer trade of 1852, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of the City, and those of the surrounding Country. T. A. MITCHELL.

April 5, 1852. 43—3w.

New Books.

BANCROFT'S History of the U. S., vol. IV.
Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1852.
Arctic Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, by Sir John Richardson, C. B., F. R. S. &c.

Received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

April 12, 1852. 45—

N. C. State Medical Society.

THE annual meeting of the North Carolina State Medical Society will be held on Tuesday the 11th of May next, at Wilmington.

The Physicians throughout the State are respectfully requested to attend.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
Cor. and Rec. Sec.

April 6, 1852. 43—td

The Wilmington papers will please copy till day.

Oils for Painting.

LINSEED, Cotton Seed, and refined Rosin Oil in store and for sale cheap by the barrel or gallon.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

Wanted.

50 OR 60 bales Prime Cotton, for which a fair market price will be paid in *cash*.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

April 6, 1852. 44—

Just Received.

A Lot of fine Buckwheat Flour.
As Barrels of No. 1 Herrings.

Raleigh March 10, 1852. HENRY KEIM.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.

A LOT of Cotton Bagging and Rope yet on hand and for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

THE VARIETY STORE!

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to excecute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

Notice---$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 1st day of April, 1852, a mulatto fellow named JERRY MANLY, as he calls himself, and says he is a free man, but his papers have never been seen. Said boy is about 30 or 32 years old, and has a free woman for his wife—the woman is well known by the name of Nancy Reed, she has a sister in the neighborhood of Tarboro', and Logsboro', and no doubt they are lurking in that vicinity. The boy was raised in the town of Louisburg, N. C., and has a mother and several brothers in that place. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the undersigned at Rocky Mount, or any jail so that I can get him again.

S. D. ARMSTRONG.

Rocky Mount, April 3d, 1852. 45—5t.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Hats for the Season.

FASHIONABLE Black Moleskin, Latest Styles, made to order,
Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats,
White and Black Round Crown Hats,
Call and examine for yourselves.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh March 30, 1852, 42—

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in the Town of Pittsborough, on the second Monday of *May* next, a Tract of Land containing 360 acres, adjoining the lands of King Alred and others, listed by David Alred, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, for 1850, and cost of advertising. ROBT. E. RIVES, *Shff.*

March 31, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $2,50) 914—ld.

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y

GOOD NEWS FOR COWS!

L. W. PECK & CO. keep constantly on hand a supply of Cotton-seed and Flax-seed Meal.

Raleigh, March 16, 1853. 37—

LADIES' & MISSES GAITERS. A good supply of Laide's & Misses Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and light colored Gaiters, always on hand. Also, a great variety of Laides', Misses and Children's walking shoes

Raleigh, Feb. PARTIN & GILL.

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

Salad Oil.

8 DOZ. Fresh and Sweet, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Oswego Corn Starch.

IF you are fond of good Puddings, Pies, Custards, &c., try it, for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Candle and Lamp Wick.

A LARGE supply for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

HATS of all sorts, styles and qualities, from 5 cts to 5 dollars, for sale at TUCKER'S.

New Novel.

FALKENBURG, a tale of the Rhine, by the author of Mildred Vernon, Germania, &c.

Received this day at the N. C. Books'ore by

H. D. TURNER.

April 15, 1852. 46—

Good News for Farmers!

10 DOZEN WEEDING HOES. For sale by

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PARASOLS and Umbrellas, Hosiery and Gloves. A good supply just to hand at TUCKER'S.

Just Opened at Tuckers,

A LARGE stock of Lawns, Ginghams, and Muslins, from 10 to 75 cents.

Wanted,

ABOUT sixty pounds of FEATHERS, well-cured and of the best quality. Apply at the Standard office.

April 12, 1852. 45—tf.

IMPORTANT SALE

Of Negroes, Mules, &c. 27th April next,

At Aiken, South Carolina.

THE undersigned having nearly completed their contract on the South Carolina Railroad, will positively sell, without reserve, on Tuesday the 27th day of April next, at Aiken, South Carolina, to the highest bidder:

130 NEGROES, 85 MULES, 3 HORSES,
90 CARTS AND HARNESS, 25 WHEEL-BARROWS, 190 SHOVELS.

Railroad Plows, Picks, Blacksmiths', Carpenters', and Wheel-wrights' Tools, &c.

Those negroes are beyond doubt the likeliest gang, for their number, ever offered in any market, consisting almost entirely of young fellows from the age of 21 to 30 years, some few boys, from 12 to 16 years of age, and four women. Among the fellows are first rate

BLACKSMITHS, CARPENTERS, COOPERS, BRICK-MOULDERS, WHEEL-WRIGHTS, AND WAGGONERS.

Among the women, one excellent Weaver and Seamstress, another one, a good Cook. All well trained and disciplined for Rail and Plankroad working, (having just completed a splendid piece of work at Aiken, S. C., under the management of a gentleman of very superior ability and experience, and well calculated to train them,) which makes them more valuable than untrained hands, to which we would respectfully beg leave to call the attention of those engaged in such enterprises.

The Mules are all stout, young, select, well broke and in fine order.

The Carts were gotten up by one of the best manufacturers in the State—Iron axles and not much injured by use.

We deem it unnecessary to say more, as the property will show for itself. Terms Cash.

Aiken, S. C., immediately on the Railroad, 16 miles from Hamburg. J. C. SPROULL & Co.

Marc 52. 13—wld.

Haydock, Clay & Evans,

Successors of Messrs. Haydock, Corlies and Clay,

No. 213, Pearl St. New York,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN DRUGS & SELECT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE-STUFFS, BRUSHES,

Surgical & Dental Instruments, Perfumery.

DR. ALEX. EVANS, late of Wilmington, N. C., having associated himself with the above Firm, respectfully invites the attention of dealers and merchants visiting the North to their large Stock of Goods, and will give particular attention to the orders of his friends in North Carolina.

February 25, 1852. 909—6m.

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

To the Travelling Public.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg, about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest manner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimore boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements.

W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

NEW Wholesale Dry Goods House.

PETERSBURG, 17th MARCH, 1852. Our stock of superb Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for the Spring Trade is now complete, and ready for examination. As our entire stock is fresh, and has been purchased principally for cash, we can offer such inducements to the trade as are rarely met with in this or any other market.

We respectfully solicit a call from the merchants visiting our city. JOHN W. RICE & BROTHER.

No. 9, Bollingbrook street.

Petersburg, Va., March 17, 1852. 38—1m.

Important Arrival.

20 PIECES Marlboro' Plaids and Stripes.
25 dozen Coat's Spool Cotton.
40 dozen colored do do.

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Segars and Tobacco.

THOSE wanting something superior in the way of Havana Segars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, will find them at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Calicoes.

150 PIECES various figures and shades. For sale by the yard or piece very low by

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay the highest price for 40, 80 and 160 acre bounty land Warrants.

E. L. HARDING.

March 31, 1852. 42—1lm.

WE have on hand, a few large and small size iron and wood frame Trunks, which we will dispose of at reduced prices.

PARTIN & GILL.

Feb. 9. 28—

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass, Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

October 16, 1851. 901—

WEDDING Cake Boxes. One gross for sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

BIRD SEED. Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, in setts, together with a general stock of goods to suit the season, will be sold at reduced prices, to make way for a Spring Stock.

T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

Saratoga Water,

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

PARKER'S extract of Buchu, for the cure of gravel and other diseases of the bladder and urinary organs, in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

BURNING FLUID. A fresh supply received this day, at the Drug store of

Jan. 21, 1852. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO

HON. ROBERT STRANGE.

Repeated periods of absence from our post during the last month, have prevented our taking notice of a biographical sketch of the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this article, which appeared in the March number of Livingston's sketches of eminent living lawyers. The article in question is well written and highly interesting. The encomia which it justly pronounces must be the more grateful to the distinguished subject from the fact (which is also evidence of their truth and of the sincerity with which they are uttered) that it was written by a gentleman of adverse politics, at a time when Judge Strange's name had been mentioned in connexion with the Vice Presidency. We find in this sketch many incidents of a peculiar interest, some of which we will submit for the entertainment of our readers, many of whom are well acquainted with the person who is their subject:

"On the first day of April, 1814, he commenced reading law in the office of the Hon. Benjamin Watkins Leigh, in the town of Petersburg. In a few months afterward, Mr. Leigh removed to the city of Richmond. But the reciprocal ties of veneration and esteem were too strong to be severed by slight causes, and the student followed his preceptor to his new home, eager to master the principles of that science he was one day so beautifully to enforce and clearly expound. He remained in Mr. Leigh's office about six months. During this time, the citizens of Richmond dreaded an attack from the British. Volunteer companies were formed, citizens were armed, and the quiet capital of the Old Dominion seemed suddenly converted into a garrisoned town. It was not in the nature of the young law-student to resist the excitement of such scenes. At the first tap of the drum, Blackstone and Coke were deserted. Unknown, and too young to be entitled to a sword, he grasped a musket, and planted himself as a common soldier in the ranks of a volunteer company, where he cheerfully submitted to every drudgery and privation, feeling honored at being deemed old enough to be trusted in that position, where, if necessary, he could strike for the stars and stripes, and the capital of his native State. The threatened invasion was withdrawn; the heights of Richmond again assumed the appearance of peace, and the young soldier reluctantly betook himself to his books. * * * * *

Whilst studying with Mr. May, his military ardor was again excited at an expected invasion of his country.

He again abandoned his studies, and aided in raising in Petersburg a company of juvenile volunteers, from 14 to 17 years of age. He was elected captain of this company, and tendered its services to the State. The Governor, after some delay, respectfully declined accepting the company; but the proud bearing and military enthusiasm of the youthful captain was too striking to pass unobserved, and the Governor tendered him a Brevet commission of Lieutenant, in an artillery company, then in the service of the State. The commission was cheerfully accepted, and the student once more became the soldier, and performed a three months' tour of duty, encamped at Petersburg, and Camp Powell's Creek. During his term of service, he devoted his leisure hours to the acquisition of military knowledge, and discharged the duties of his station in a manner that gained the approbation and esteem of his superior officers—whilst he was a great favorite with, and possessed the entire confidence of the rank and file; and for the greater part of the time, a concurrence of circumstances placed him in the actual command of the company. * *

In 1821, the friends of Mr. Strange brought him forward as a candidate to represent Fayetteville in the House of Commons, in the Legislature of the State. The representative in 1820 was John A. Cameron, the son of one of his former teachers. Mr. Cameron had also represented the town in 1810-'11-'12; but on the breaking out of the war, had volunteered, and faithfully served his country as major of the Cumberland regiment. During the war, exposure had brought on an attack of paralysis, which very sensibly weakened his powers of elocution; and, in a great measure, disqualified him for a successful practice at the bar. But he had won the esteem and confidence of our citizens, many of whom he commanded during the war. Mr. Cameron was still a man of active energetic habits, possessed of a strong intellect and much dignity of character. He was accordingly again brought forward by his friends in opposition to Mr. Strange, in 1821. The contest was fierce and violent. The friends of each candidate kept open house for a month before the election, whilst each candidate presided with dignity over the hospitalities of his own board. This campaign is still referred to in Fayetteville as the climax to which electioneering excitement can be carried. At the close of the polls, Strange had a majority of 36 out of 364 votes polled. The compliment was the more flattering, as the federal party had a decided majority in town; and Strange had early in the campaign avowed himself a Republican, and was, therefore, indebted to personal popularity and the influence of friends for his election.

The contest was again renewd between him and Mr. Cameron, in 1822-23, but with less violence, and Strange continued to be elected by increasing majorities. So courteous was the bearing of the candidates towards each other throughout these memorable campaigns, that at their close they entertained the highest esteem and regard for each other. Mr. Cameron afterwards became Judge of the Territory of Florida, but was drowned in the ill-fated steamer Pulaski, in 1838. In the legislature Mr. Strange sustained his reputation as an orator, and bore a conspicuous part in all the discussions of the day, and had the honor to serve on the judiciary committee of which the late John Stanly was chairman. * *

In 1826 Mr. Strange again represented Fayetteville in the House of Commons in the Legislature of the State. At this session of the legislature an election came on for two Judges of the Superior Court, one to fill the place of Judge Nash, who had resigned, but who is now an ornament to the Supreme Court bench, and the other to fill the place of Judge Mangum, our present distinguished senator in Congress, who during the recess of the legislature, had been appointed by the Governor and Council to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Paxton. The legislature voted for both judges at the same time—91 was necessary to a choice. On the first ballot the vote stood—Strange, 100; Willie P. Mangum, 75; James Martin, 58; Thomas P. Devereux, 39; Joseph Pickett, 45; Robert Burton, 38; scattering, 26. On the third ballot Martin was elected by a vote of 102 to 54 over Mangum. * * * * *

He presided with much ability in the trial of the notorious Robert Potter in Granville county, in 1832, for the commission of an offence unheard of in the annals of North Carolina criminal law up to that time. Potter was a lawyer, and served in the legislature of the State, and in Congress, during one session. On being found guilty of the offence by the jury, Judge Strange sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, and fined him in the sum of one thousand dollars. Appeals were made to the Judge to remit the imprisonment, but he was inexorable. As an evidence of the excitement that attended Potter's trial, and the opinion of the State upon the sentence of the Judge, it is proper to state that the next session of the legislature made the offence he had been convicted of felony, and punishable with death.

While Judge Strange was presiding in Beaufort Superior Court, in 1833, two men, brothers, had the audacity to shoot down a man in the middle of the street, in broad day, almost in presence of the Judge. He was conversing with Judge Gaston at the time when the facts were announced to him. He immediately issued a precept for their arrest; but neither sheriff nor any one else could be found to serve it, so much were these men the terror of that community. They were armed to the teeth, and swore they would not be taken alive. Judge Strange resolved that the law should be supreme, even if he fell in upholding it. He summoned the late distinguished lawyer, Gavin Hogg, Esq., and Wright Stanly, Esq., now of Mobile, to arrest the one, whilst he proceeded to arrest the other. As they approached on their mission, the men maintained their position in a dogged, sullen manner. Judge Strange caught the eye of the one he advanced upon, and requested him to surrender his bowie knife and submit to the law; an inward struggle for an instant seemed to be going on in the man's breast, but his bravado spirit was subdued in the controversy with a man his inferior in bodily strength, but rendered for the time his superior by the justness and importance of his cause. He yielded his implement of death, thinking it no disgrace to surrender himself to the highest officer of the law. Mr. Hogg and Mr. Stanly were equally successful in arresting their man. The man who was shot did not die. The assailants were tried before Judge Strange, at the same term, and found guilty—one he imprisoned for one and the other for two years. During his imprisonment the latter reformed and studied medicine in jail, and became a respectable member of society.

We might record many instances where Judge Strange modified his judgment to correspond with what he deemed the temper and character of the offender—and rarely was he deceived. On one occasion, a young man was indicted and tried before him for an aggravated assault. But he was young; had acted violently to avenge the real, or supposed, wrongs of a father; and there was that in his countenance and demeanor that marked a spirit that imprisonment might render desperate, but could never quell. The Judge felt the responsibility of his position; that he might now, by a single act, fix the future destiny of no ordinary man. He was anxious to maintain the sanctity of the law, and yet save, if possible, its victim from ruin. After some hesitation, he declined to imprison, but imposed a considerable pecuniary fine, gave the youth some good advice, and dismissed him. That man has since been a prominent member of the United States' Senate from one of the other States."

The individual alluded to here is Senator Borland of Arkansas.

The sketch is closed in the following complimentary manner:

"Since we commenced writing the above memoir, we have seen the name of Robert Strange, of North Carolina, mentioned in several papers as a suitable democratic candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. As a whig, we can only say, if a *democrat must* be elected to that high office, we know of no one more competent, no one we would rather see in that exalted station than Robert Strange, a man emphatically from and of the people, the architect of his own fortune, and the founder of a brilliant and lasting fame."

We believe on the whole that the writer of this biographical notice (who is a citizen of Fayetteville,) has succeeded in doing impartial justice to a political opponent. He has, while portraying the life of a distinguished and useful citizen, done much to establish his own reputation as an impartial biographer and interesting writer.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

[Correspondence of the New York Express.]

WASHINGTON, April 17.

The Presidential movements here continue to be the engrossing topics, and they absorb all other matters of interest. It is vain to disguise facts, and to face them always is true heroism.

An impression prevails—be it true or not, it is yet the impression—that Mr. Senator Mangum made the speech in the Senate he has made in consequence of the lure of the Vice Presidency on the Scott ticket; and an impression prevails that a like lure is held out to Mr. Senator Jones, of Tenn., in consequence of which is the division manifested among the Southern Whigs in Congress. I must not be censured for writing you of the existence of this impression. I did not create it. It is my bounden duty, as your correspondent, to write you not only facts, but wide-spread rumors affecting public men; and when these rumors are put by me into print, I but confer an obligation in giving them a reason to contradict in public what is everywhere whispering in private. The rumor and the belief among many therefore, is, that at supper parties and dinner parties a coalition has been formed between *Mr. Mangum* and *ex-Gov. Seward* on one side, involving others on their respective sides, that with Gen. Scott as the unwriting or unwritten candidate for the North, is to be run Mr. Mangum South, or Mr. Jones, with the distribution of other high offices among their followers in North Carolina, and Tennessee, and Kentucky. Hence this astonishing coalition!

Mr. Mangum was selected, rumor adds, to preside over the Whig Congressional caucus at a private meeting, where Gov. Seward was the prominent spirit, and it was there determined that the Whig Compromise Resolutions of the first Congressional caucus should be ruled out of order. All this may be most untrue, and I endorse not one word of it; but such rumors are as current in the Washington circles as any item of news in circulation. I have before me names of men alleged to have been present at these private dinner and supper caucuses, but it is not my business to invade social circles, further than as they produce public measures. The Scott speeches agreed upon in these caucuses to follow Mr. Mangum, from Tennessee and North Carolina, and to back him up, will soon tell what I need not write.

It is agreed too—and Mr. Mangum's speech already discloses it—that the Whig Compromise Resolution of the early Congressional caucus is to be repudiated, not only for the coming Congressional caucus, by being ruled out of order, but in the Whig National Convention, repudiated as uncalled for and unnecessary also. Some of the Southern Whigs in this new movement insist upon it that the waiving of the issue now is but its adjournment to a more fitting body—the Whig National Convention—and such of them as are in earnest (for some of them are) are but dupes, as dupes they should be. The whole Compromise, as a "finality," is to have the go-by, then, in the Convention, and such is the supper and dinner caucus understanding among the high contracting parties, and the go-by it will have and should have in the present position of things. *Why?* I think I hear you ask in astonishment. WHY? Hear me, then, and I will tell you why.

We Northern Whigs can never fight for Southern Constitutional rights on Northern ground, if Southern men abandon us. The provision in the Constitution for the surrender of Fugitive Slaves is to us a most unpopular, often a most revolting and shocking duty, but it is a duty imposed upon us by the Constitution, and as sacred, solemn a part of that instrument as any other section in it. If such leading men as Mangum, Stanly, Jones of Tennessee, or any portion of Kentucky, ever abandon us when we struggle in the North for the unquestioned, unquestionable rights of the Southern States, we must fall before the unpopularity of the Fugitive Slave provision of the Constitution. We cannot stand up for men who refuse to stand up for themselves. We have no earthly interest in protecting the odious parts of the Constitution, surrendered by the South itself. We will never be the catchers of negroes that North Carolina men or Kentucky men do not want. If we can evade that provision of the Constitution by Southern acquiescence, we most assuredly will. Slave-catching, next to slave-trading, is thought by most people to be the meanest of all occupations. We Whigs who, in the North, have sacrificed ourselves, our popularity, our power, to preserve the consecrated instrument a George Washington and a John Adams bequeathed us, are absolved from all obligations to continue this self-sacrifice when such men as Messrs. Mangum, Stanly, Jones, and others, acting for their States, acquit us from the contract.

And why should we continue this sacrifice? Answer thou me that, Messrs. Editors. You have given the country from Western New York an anti-slavery man for President, whose education, every feeling of whose nature, beyond all doubt, was and is anti-slavery, but who, upon becoming President, and taking the oath faithfully to administer the government under the Constitution, remembered there was a South as well as a North, and who now, for this remembrance only, is assailed by all the violence of Abolition, assisted even in this assault by such men as Mangum in his echoes of what they say, viz: that Mr. Fillmore is more unavailable among the Whigs of the North, and in demand of his immolation therefor. This Southern man admits, in his own State, that Mr. Fillmore is preferred above all others, but he advances the extra judicial *dictum* that he is not available in the land of his boyhood and birth, and that the State which has hitherto crowned him with its highest honors will now turn its back upon him. Why, however, it may be asked, I suppose, can he not carry Northern Whig votes,— an averment, by the way, as unfounded as cruel in Mr. Mangum's mouth—why (if admitted) *but because he has been faithful to the Constitution and to the South*, as well as to the North. We see in Mr. Fillmore, therefore, (and the same may be said of Mr. Webster, for their course is one,) Northern men sacrificed by Southern men, and sacrificed by Southern men, too, because, in obedience to their oaths to support the Constitution, they have supported in good faith that provision of it which secures the rights of the South.

The path of duty, therefore, for Northern National Whigs, if Mr. Mangum and his followers persist in their course, and are sustained at home, or even by divisions at home, is clear: and that path is, to let the South take care of itself, its fugitive slaves and all. If Southern men encourage the re-opening or the keeping open the anti-slavery issues, why, let the reopening come, and if slavery be an institution that cannot stand the test of law, or religion, or popular opinion, it must tumble down. If Mr. Mangum can embrace in caucus Gov. Seward, fresh from the Bloomer anti-slavery demonstrations of Auburn, and Thad. Stevens, with hands red with the blood of the Gorsuch murder in Christiana, without any definition of principles,—nay, declaring them all *as out of order!*—why cannot you, the Editors of the Express? I see no reason why you Northern Whigs, who, as forlorn hopes, have led on even the Democratic columns from the errors of the Wilmot Proviso to the defence of the Constitution and the Laws, should act as forlorn hopes any more. When the Southern generals-in-chief are deserting you on the field of battle, you would be fools to be leading forlorn hopes in their behalf. There are periods in politics, as in war, when to surrender is a duty as well as discretion. I counsel no surrender now, however, but more vigilant action than ever until it is settled whether Mr. Mangum leads or even divides the South. New York and New England Whigs of the National faith should stand by their principles, and such exponents of them as Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, as long as the Southern Whigs are true in mass; but if the Southern Whig Regiment even stagger, or begin to stagger, *sauve qui pent* be the cry. Mr. Mangum, however, it is believed, will soon be put *hors du combat*.

Gen. Scott will certainly be nominated President in the Whig National Convention if the Southern Whigs divide between him and any Northern man, and of that there can be no doubt; or, *vice versa*, if the Southern Whigs are united, Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Webster will be the man. If Gen. Scott is nominated on Mr. Mangum's programme, it is wisely calculated, in these dinner or supper caucuses of which I have been speaking, that he can carry the Northern States, with some (one, only) Southern State. Even such a State as Maryland is given up on the canvass I have seen! Ohio! Pennsylvania! and New York, with their solid columns, are set down for him sure! North Carolina, Tennessee, and Louisiana are utterly sacrificed in this calculation. It is felt and known that, with such able men from Tennesse speaking, as Mr. Gentry is reported to have spoken the other night, in the Whig caucus, or such as Mr. Outlaw, of N. C., speaking with the energy he is reported to have done, there can be no possible hope of these States.

Mr. Mangum's programme, therefore, is a wise one: *utter abandonmemt of the Compromise Bills, and the permission to run General Scott in the Free States with the repeal or virtual annulment of the Fugitive Slave Law upon every Whig banner.*

I have no right to advise you, Messrs. Editors, but the programme I have marked out for myself I may ask you to publish for others to see. As a Northern man I shall go, nay, I must go, with the Northern Whig Party, even with this threatened new inscription of it; "*The practical nullification of the Fugitive Slave section of the Constitution*;" simply because I have nowhere else to go, save into the arms of a Democracy three-fourths of whose Presses in the State in which I reside go for the very same thing, and almost everything else besides. No single man, or single set of men, can breast the flood of Abolitionism when such men as Mr. Mangum take away their dykes. He who attempts it would only be drowned in some Zuyder Zee. The Whig Party is dear to me, and I cannot abandon it now, even with these its great faults, to cling to something worse. General Scott, if nominated and elected by us, is a man whom of himself, we can trust; and we must live as well as we can in the malaria or amid the influences that will have nominated and elected him. They doom us all to proscription, to utter proscription, we see, know, and feel, as like influences did under Gen. Taylor; but what men suffer are things unimportant, as long as a principle can be maintained. Parties are never perfect, and a man must make a choice of the best of them. Under General Scott, as under Gen. Taylor, if Gen. Scott is faithful to the influences that make him President, Mr. Webster must hang again around ante-chambers, as he hung before, repulsed or frozen, and Mr. Fillmore must be sneered at as not having the power to get even a clerkship for a friend, or Mr. Clay be denounced, as denounced he was, when he introduced his Omnibus Bill.

The Future is big with events. No human being can foresee or control them. It seems to me an utter disruption of all old parties is portending.

AN EYE ON THE CAPITOL.

A BROAD ASSERTION. The editor of the Fayetteville Observer gives an extract from a letter, as he states, "from a gentleman now travelling in the Western counties," in which occurs the following sentence:

"The whole West is for an open Convention."

We do not pretend to know who this "gentleman" is, nor are we sufficiently skilled in the science of guessing to venture an attempt at him; but we know he has hazarded his reputation for veracity in the above broad assertion.

So far from the "whole West" being in favor of a Convention, there is a large portion of it opposed to one. We have mingled with the democracy of this county, Cleaveland, Buncombe, McDowell and Burke, and have found them generally opposed to this measure, brought up as it has been to further party views and to regain party power. Nor is this feeling confined to the Democrats alone—a large portion of the Whigs, of the honest masses, that have rallied to the support of Free Suffrage, take the same view of it. We are willing that the coming elections shall test the truth of this declaration: the candidate that avows his intention, if elected to the Legislature, to vote against the Free Suffrage bill, cannot, in our judgment, be elected. We say this of the candidates for the Commons more especially—the masses cannot yet get at those for the Senate; and still we believe there are but few even of them that will hazard an antagonistical position to Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment. We shall watch the positions of candidates on this matter, and while we shall endeavor to state them fairly and honestly, we shall also comment upon them, if need be, freely and fearlessly.

Mountain Banner.

"SOME" FOR A NEGRO. Mr. Joseph Green residing a few miles below here, says that a negro man stopped at his kitchen a few nights ago, who stated to his negroes that he formerly belonged to some one in Wake county in this State, that he was sold in Alabama, and had run away and was making his way back to Wake. One of Mr. Green's negroes informed Mr. G. that the negro was in the kitchen, when he took his gun and proceeded to the house where he was; but on entering at one door the negro walked out at the other. Mr. G. ran round and ordered him to stop, but he still kept walking leisurely off; whereupon Mr. G. attempted to shoot, but his gun missed fire. The negro then ran a few steps and turned the corner of the garden, so that Mr. G. could not see him until he was some distance off, when he fired upon him, but without effect—the negro continuing to walk very composedly away. Mr. G. reloaded, and again pursued, but could not see him any more.

On returning to the kitchen Mr. Green found a fine carpet bag, the contents of which he proceeded to examine. It contained a very fine black satin vest, and several other articles of clothing, some of them fine and fashionable, and some ordinary. Besides these was a pair of gold ear bobs, with sets, apparently costly articles. These Mr. G. showed us at our office last week. They were wrapped in a piece of silk of the most excellent quality. Mr. G's negroes say he had a large knife. He was probably otherwise armed also, and Mr. G. being alone could not hope to capture him by main strength. The negro's coolness is remarkable, under the circumstances, and we only regret that Mr. G's gun missed fire when it did. A scrap of cloth, with some figures and letters upon it, was also found in the carpet bag; but nothing to give any information. The bag and contents are yet in the possession of Mr. G.

The Raleigh papers and Alabama papers would probably do well to notice this, as it may lead not only to the capture of the negro, but to the detection of crime. Mr. G. is of the opinion that the negro had either stolen the clothing he had, or obtained it by murdering the owner.

Mountain Banner.

KEY WEST, APRIL 15, 1852.

Sunday and Monday were festal and gala days at Havana, and the heavy artillery must have been brought out, for the report of cannon was heard distinctly at noon and sundown by many of our citizens. The wind was light from the south, and the gulf very calm. The distance from Key West to Havana is eighty miles.

The steamer James L. Day, Pitfield, arrived with a large number of passengers on the 12th, from Tampa, Pensacola, and New Orleans. She will make two semi-monthly trips between these cities, carrying the United States mails; fare from Key West to Tampa $8; St. Marks, $3; Apalachicola, $3; Pensacola, $20; New Orleans, $25. This route from New York to New Orleans is one of the pleasantest that can be selected. Passengers taking the steamer for Charleston can be transferred to the Isabel, and meet here the Day, and, touching at all the Florida ports, reach New Orleans on the tenth day from New York. They would hardly be out of sight of land the whole time. They would also be less subject to sea-sickness, since the Isabel and Day keep in smooth water close to the land when practicable—*Cor. N. Y. Post.*

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1852.

CONVENTIONS.

The Democratic National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vic President, will meet in Baltimore on Tuesday the 1st day of June.

The Democratic Convention for North Carolina will meet in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 13th day of May.

A Convention of Delegates from the Counties of this Congressional District, to appoint Delegates therefrom to the Baltimore Convention, will meet in Nashville, on Thursday next, 29th April.

FIRE.

We regret to state that the large and elegant mansion of L. O'B. Branch, Esq., at the corner of Hillsborough and Dawson Streets, and fronting the former Street, took fire on Sunday morning last about one o'clock, and was consumed. The fire, it is supposed, broke out in a dressing-room or closet in the second story, having been communicated, in all probability, by a careless servant, who had gone into this part of the house during the night with a candle. Fortunately, the family were all sleeping on the first floor. They knew nothing of the fire until a part of the building near their sleeping apartment had fallen in. The furniture on the first floor was saved and also the sliding-doors, mantle-pieces, window-blinds, sash, &c.; but all the furniture in the rooms above was consumed. The Kitchen, smoke-house, &c., were saved with some difficulty. The night was calm, with only a slight breeze from the South-west. Had the wind been high, and from the North-west, the residence of W. C. Tucker, Esq., and the Masonic Hall, would have been in much danger.

The fire had made such progress before it was discovered, that it would have been impossible, with the scanty means we have here for the purpose, to have extinguished it.

Mr. Branch's loss cannot be less than $6,000. He was not insured.

Much attention and care had been bestowed upon the premises, and the residence was justly regarded as one of the most handsome and valuable in the place. We repeat our regret that so public-spirited and useful a citizen should have met with such a loss; but we trust that Mr. Branch, who bears his deprivation with his accustomed equanimity, will determine to rebuild.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.

This body assembled in the Commons Hall, on Monday last, and organized temporarily by appointing John Winslow, Esq., of Cumberland, Chairman, and R. W. Lassiter, Esq., of Granville, Secretary. After the appointment of a Committee to report permanent officers, the Convention adjourned to 3 o'clock.

The Convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock, when the Committee reported F. B. Satterthwaite, Esq., of Pitt, as President, together with Messrs. N. T. Green, Holt, Calvert, and another gentleman, whose name we did not hear, Vice Presidents; and Messrs. Gales and Raboteau, of the Register and Times, Secretaries. The report of the Committee was accepted, and Mr. Satterthwaite took the chair. He spoke briefly, and exhorted the members to conciliation and harmony. The Convention, after appointing a Committee to prepare Resolutions, adjourned until Tuesday 10 o'clock.

But few of their most prominent men are in attendance. Messrs. Gilmer, Woodfin, Gilliam, Lillington, Washington, Waddell, Rayner, Donnell, Osborne, and Bryan are all absent. The author of "Cousin Sally Dillard" even "missed fire."

"AN EYE ON THE CAPITOL."

The attention of our readers of both parties will be arrested by a letter which we copy to-day, from the New York Express, over the signature of "an eye on the Capitol." This letter received the approbation, before it was published, of Mr. Brooks, one of the Editors of the Express, a member of the House from New York City, and a decided friend of the "compromise." It contains *facts*, written by a Whig in relation to Whigs, which must strike and startle the whole Southern mind.

On Thursday last Mr. Mangum rose to make another "personal explanation." He denounced Mr. Brooks and the author of this letter in the severest terms. The plain English of the matter is this: Mr. Mangum, a Senator from a slaveholding State, and Mr. Seward, the leader of the Abolitionists, have made arrangements by which they hope to elect Gen. Scott to the Presidency without a pledge to maintain and enforce the fugitive-slave law; Mr. Brooks, a Whig member of Congress from a free State, exposes this bargain and stands up for such Whigs as Fillmore, Webster, and Clay, the friends of the "compromise"; and for this he is abused on the floor of the Senate by the Mangum aforesaid.

On Friday, Mr. Brooks replied to Mr. Mangum. He charged that the real cause of Mr. Mangum's hostility to him, was his determined bearing in the late Whig caucus against Seward and his gang; and among other things he said, he "had rather be driven by a negro in livery, than, *a Southern man*," as Mr. Mangum is, "*be the liveried coachman of Northern Abolitionism, driving an Abolition team for the Presidency*."

The Raleigh Register has under its Editorial head, a Resolution passed at the Whig caucus of members of Congress the 1st of December last, declaring the "compromise" a "finality." Now, it was stated by Mr. Brooks, Whig, in the discussion in the House on the 21st instant, that only fifty-one members out of one hundred and sixteen, were present at this caucus; so the Resolution referred to *was adopted by a minority of the party*. In addition to this, it is well known that the late Whig caucus voted down, by a large majority, a similar Resolution; and under these circumstances, we feel justified in calling upon the Raleigh Register to *take that Resolution from its columns*. The Register, by keeping it where it is, is misleading and deceiving the people on a most important subject.

THE DANCING SOIREE, of Mr. Frensley, takes place this evening at the Yarbrough House. No invitations are to be sent,—the pupils are expected to invite their friends. We visited the saloon on Saturday last, and although we do not pretend to the graceful accomplishment of the "*toe-touch* fantastic," still we were highly gratified with the accuracy of time, and the precision of step, exhibited by the young pupils of both sexes. And for beauty and grace of the girls, we believe no town in or out of the Old North State, can offer any comparison, except an invidious one.

Mr. Frensley, so far as we are able to judge, is the most successful teacher that has ever taught in Raleigh. Wednesday evening will prove what we say, and will well pay for an "at-ten-*Dance*."

The Address of Linn B. Sanders, Esq., to his Democratic fellow-citizens of the County of Johnston, came to hand too late to be published to-day. It shall appear on Wednesday next.

MR. MANGUM'S SPEECH.

There is an affectation of honesty and virtue about Mr. Mangum's recent Speech, which at once exposes him to doubt and suspicion. He lauds himself, boasts of his superiority to the "menaces of power" and the "blandishments of flattery"—and dwells upon his "thirty year's service" in the public councils with an air which says, "*I* am consistent, sound in my motives, and disinterested in going for Winfield Scott, whatever others may do or say." Mr. Mangum was unfortunate in his allusions to his own political career, because he has thereby provoked examination and comparisons. Here, where he is known, no difficulty is experienced in assigning reasons for his course. His whole political life has been that of a mercenary. He began a Federalist and an opponent of the war and Mr. Madison—next he was a Democratic Republican, and an admirer of Mr. Clay—then a Jackson man, and a Nullifier—then a Federal Whig and Clay man; and now, having recently been a Webster man, as he admits in his Speech, he leads off for Scott in direct opposition to the wishes of nine-tenths of the party which elected him. He has played all these characters during these "thirty years," and a great many more besides. In 1836, he was so ultra in his views as a State Rights man, that South Carolina voted for him for the Presidency; now he acts in a subordinate position to Seward, the arch-fiend of Abolitionism and consolidation. In 1840, he saw ruin of all sorts impending if Mr. Van Buren should be elected; now he embraces in caucus the worst elements of the Buffalo platform, and rules out of order a Resolution designed to secure his own section against assault, and the Union from strife and peril. But Mr. Mangum has made a bold movement, and, in some respects, a sagacious one. He knew that, at home, no matter which party might have the ascendency in the next Legislature, *his* chances for re-election would be worthless. He felt, from the signs of the times, that the Democracy were most likely to have the Assembly; and he could have no hope on that score, and but little—very little—in case his own party should prevail. Hence his pronunciamento for Scott. Mr. Graham, he knew, was the favorite of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, certainly as against himself; and looking to the free States, he saw at once where the strength of the Whig party existed and around whom it was concentrating, and he made his calculations and his plunge accordingly. He staked his all upon the Scott throw. It was, apparently, a desperate movement; but the wheel has not yet revolved. He may have lost *nothing*, just what he had; and he *may* draw a glittering prize. The New York Express, a Whig paper, intimates that the lure held out to him was the Vice Presidency on the Scott ticket; but we presume Mr. Mangum would like a Foreign mission quite as well. Of course he repels this, in his place in the Senate chamber, with much indignation; but that was to have been expected.

The sum and substance of Mr. Mangum's Speech is, that he goes for Gen. Scott in preference to Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Webster; *and admits that, in so doing, he is misrepresenting his constituents.* Is there a Whig in the State who will justify and defend such conduct? If so, let him stand forth.

The rule heretofore has been—and Mr. Mangum was so taught in his early days, by the Jackson Democracy—that the Representative should either conform to the clearly ascertained wishes of his constituents, or resign his seat; but he—shielded and justified by his "disinterested motives" and his "thirty years service" in the public councils—not only holds on to his seat, but reverses the rule by undertaking to dictate to and *instruct his constituents*.

The most amusing part of Mr. Mangum's Speech is that which is devoted to the Maine anti-liquor law. We hope he is in earnest in giving his approbation to that law; and we must confess we know of no one, in the Senate or out of it, who is better qualified to do justice to the subject than he is. But seriously, is there not some motive here also? Horace Greely, of the New York Tribune, (Seward's organ,) is *the* champion of this law, and has done more to give it prominence than any man in America; and Horace has recently, as the Hillsborough Recorder cheerfully and gladly bears witness, been praising Mr. Mangum in the highest terms. It would not do to compliment Horace directly in so many words, though Seward, his co-laborer in crime, *is* treated in the Speech before us "with all due respect"; and so the favorite hobby of master Horace is singled out, commended, and pronounced to be of "national" importance.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, a Whig paper, speaking of the late Whig caucus and Mr. Mangum, says:

"THE WHIG CAUCUS. The result of the meeting of the Whig members of Congress on Tuesday night, while exceedingly obnoxious to us, has not, in the slightest degree, surprised us. The ruling of Mr. Marshall's Compromise resolutions out of order was a foregone conclusion. Mr. Mangum, the chairman, had already made his decision, and he had his men there to sustain him. What will the Whigs of the South say to this? Will they be content to see rights for which they have so long battled sold by members of Congress? Who would have believed six months ago that a meeting of the Whig members of Congress would have failed, from fear of the Free-Soilers, to declare their adherence to the measurses of the Compromise? What has been the history of the last five months? Congress met on the first Monday of December, and the Whig members of it, with the exception of the Abolitionists, passed resolutions approving of the Compromise as "a finality." The Democrats, too, had their meeting and failed to make a similar declaration, and for this were roundly denounced by every Whig editor, Whig speaker, and Whig writer in the country. What now becomes of these denunciations? We suppose, too, the same game is to be played in the National Convention. There, too, "mum" will be the policy. No declaration of principles—no platform, but every thing on trust. Can the Whigs of the South stand quietly by and see the Whig party of the nation turned over to the tender mercies of the wretch Seward and his confederates in crime? If not, then we invoke them to act while it is called to-day, for if they do not they will soon be enveloped in the black night of Free-Soilism. We particularly call upon our Whig brethren of North Carolina, who are about to assemble in Convention, to take their stand, *and let Messrs. Mangum and Stanly know that they are not only not the State, but, in this instance, miserably small fragments of it.* No State in this Union is more thoroughly devoted to Mr. Fillmore than North Carolina—and no State in this Union is more thoroughly conservative, and more utterly hostile to agitation than this good old neighbor of ours. Let her, then, lift up her voice to the National Whigs of this Union. That voice has a claim, which every true Whig will acknowledge, upon the profoundest respect of every member of the Whig party, and we hope soon to hear it trumpet-tone sounding over the land, and calling Whigs to rally around the standard of the Constitution and the Compromise."

Will the Whig Convention respond to this call of the Intelligencer? Will they throw off the Scott and Seward shackles, like men; or will they wear them, as Mr. Mangum is doing? Will they go with Outlaw or with Stanly? Or will they, like the late Whig caucus in Washington, abandon Mr. Fillmore and the "compromise" by silence, and by ruling a Resolution condemning Mr. Mangum out of order? What *will* they do? Can they "stand quietly by and see the Whig party of the nation turned over to the tender mercies of the wretch Seward and his confederates in crime?" We shall soon know.

It is rumored, in the Northern papers, that Mr. Postmaster General Hall is about to resign.

THE LATE WHIG CAUCUS.

The Philadelphia North American contains the following account of the Whig caucus held in Washington on the night of the 20th. After Mr. Marshall's Resolution approving the "compromise" had been ruled out of order, the American says

"Mr. Gentry rose, with much feeling, and said he would make one more effort to save the unity of the whig party, and offered a resolution, which in substance declared that in fixing the time and place for holding the National Convention, the whigs did not commit themselves unless the compromises were finalities.

A long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Outlaw, Campbell, Brooke, of Mississippi, Strother, Moore of Louisiana, Ewing, Cabell and Clingman participated.

Mr. Outlaw said he wished it to be understood that if the Compromise Resolutions were thrust out of the whig caucus, it was thrusting him out, and the whigs whom he represented. Having said this, Mr. Outlaw withdrew.

Mr. Moore, of Louisiana, said that such action ruled the Southern whigs out of the caucus; and then he and his colleague, Mr. Landry, withdrew.

Mr. Brooke, of Mississippi, said he would like to know, before he went to the Whig National Convention, what company he was to keep; and he left also.

Mr. Strother said that the whigs of Virginia had, in substance, instructed him to leave the caucus when the compromises were thrown out; and he obeyed these instructions by taking his departure.

Mr. Cabell said that the decision of the chair, at the previous meeting of the caucus, had caused many Southern whigs to be absent to-night. He and others came hoping for the reversal of sush decision. The confirmation of that decision would leave the caucus composed of only Northern men, and eight or ten Southern whigs. He then left with Senator Morton.

Mr. Clingman, after some few remarks, left also, with Mr. Williams, of Tennessee.

Mr. Gentry gave utterance to some indignant remarks, and retired with others, so that of the Tennessee delegation there remained in the chamber but Messrs. Cullom and Jones.

The excitement caused by this secession was intense. At that time there remained from the South only part of the North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee delegations, all the other Southern States being wholly unrepresented. Indeed it had become almost exclusively a Northern caucus.

Mr. Morehead, of North Carolina, said he had staid behind only because he hoped the Whig Convention would adopt the Compromise, and it was certain that North Carolina would vote only for known compromise men.

Mr. Dockery said he endorsed his colleague to the fullest extent.

Mr. Cullom said no man could hope to carry Tennessee unless he was for the compromise.

On motion of Mr. Sackett, the time and place was then fixed for the holding of the National Convention.

Upon a division being taken between Baltimore and Pittsburg, the former received 31 votes, and the latter 18, showing but 49 members present, after the Southern members had left.

Mr. Stanly defined his position at length, and said that unless the Whig party stood upon the Compromise, no candidate nominated by the party could receive the Southern vote.

Previous to the adjournment, Mr. Mangum said that he apprehended that a manifesto would be prepared by the Southern retiring Whigs, and in that case he desired the authority to reconvene the caucus, and the authority was given.

A sharp controversy ensued between Messrs. Brooks, Stanly, and Truman Smith, and the caucus separated amid great excitement, about midnight."

One of the Correspondents of the Baltimore Sun says:

"The Whig caucus last evening was all that was expected of it; neither more nor less. Whole number of persons present, seventy-five.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall introduced a resolution inviting the whigs to come out explicitly on the basis of the compromise as a finality. This was voted down; upon which Mr. Marshall, of Miss., Cabell and Morton, of Florida, Mr. Brooke, of Mississippi, Messrs. Outlaw, More, &c., withdrew.

A second attempt was made, by Mr. Gentry, to pass a resolution to this effect: That while agreeing to the time and place of holding the convention, the members of the caucus should not be committed to sustain the nominations unless the compromise be recognised as a finality. This also was voted down; upon which Mr. Gentry, with a number of his friends, retired. The whole number of members that withdrew from the convention was seventeen.

Georgia was not represented at all; Missouri was only represented by Mr. Porter; Maryland was not represented, and Alabama was not represented.

It is understood that the Whig members who remained will all place themselves on Mr. Marshall's platform at the Baltimore (whig) Convention. Mr. Fowler was present.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens was absent.

Ex-Governor Seward was not at the caucus; but present in an ante-room, to direct and superintend the operations by his *aids de camp* without being seen. The *coup d e'tat*, as far as he was concerned, was perfectly successful.

It is now supposed that a compromise candidate and an anti-compromise candidate will be run for President by the whigs."

"Ion," the well-informed Correspondent of the same paper says:

"There were not present as many members as at the caucus on the 9th inst. There are a hundred and sixteen members, and not more than sixty-three or four were at any time present. Upon the first vote, which was considered as a test of the disposition of the meeting to adopt the compromise measures as a common platform of the party, but 54 members answered. Forty-six opposed the proposed pledge, and eighteen were in favor of it.

It appears that when Mr. Marshall's resolution was ruled out of order, he and some other Southern Whigs withdrew. Mr. Gentry offered a similar resolution, but in a different form, and that being also ruled out, other Southern men withdrew, washing their hands of the whole affair. Only ten Southern members remained as spectators or participants in the proceedings—all the rest coming off scott-free. Mr. Stanly was very severe, it is said, in his remarks on the seceders.

All the speaking was among the Southern members. The Northern Scott men were as *mum* as they desire their candidate to be. But they did the voting very promptly and efficiently.

The caucus fixed upon Baltimore as the place, and Wednesday, the 16th of June, as the time for the meeting of the National Whig Convention.

Mr. Seward was not present in the caucus; but he, with some associate leaders, were posted in an anti-room as a reserved corps. The meeting was, in fine, declared to be exceedingly harmonious and satisfactory, and affording an assurance that the anti-compromise men would have no difficulty among each other in selecting a nominee. The assent of the Southern members was not expected, nor deemed necessary. It is very doubtful whether the Southern Whigs, after what has passed, will support Gen. Scott even if he should offer the pledges that his Northern Whig friends have refused to give."

Where was Mr. Badger?

The "great Whig party," it is evident, is disorganized and utterly confused. We await the results with patience. This disorganization is the natural consequence of the conduct of the Whig leaders for years past. The "mum" game is at length drawing to a close. In the meantime let the old Jeffersonian Republicans stand firm and make ready for action. Sound principles, the Constitution, the rights of the States, and honesty and fair dealing in politics are about to triumph.

Col. John H. Wheeler delivered an Address on the 3d instant, before the Eumenian Society of Davidson College—subject, "the lives of the early Governors of North Carolina." The Address is spoken of in the most complimentary terms by a Correspondent of the Lincoln Republican.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS. The New York Times states that Bounty land warrants are selling in that City at one hundred and twenty-five dollars for the quarter section—sixty-five dollars for the eighty acre, and thirty four dollars for the forty acre scrip.

EXTRACTS FROM THE WHIG PRESS.

We present below some extracts from the Whig papers of this State in relation to the course of Messrs. Mangum and Stanly. We do this, first, to give our readers the opinions of presses supposed to be authorized to speak for the constituents of these gentlemen; and secondly, to put on record, for future use, the views at *present* entertained as to Gen. Scott by the Fillmore and Webster Whigs of North Carolina.

The Raleigh Register speaks of Mr. Mangum's recent Speech in favor of Gen. Scott, as "earnest" and "able"; but expressly declines to approve his course.

The Raleigh Star, noticing the letter of Mr. Stanly, says:

"Whilst we cannot question the truth of Mr. Stanly's statement, we entertain strong doubts of the correctness of his conclusions. There is much doubt on the subject among the Southern people, who have not the opportunities of mingling in the society of Gen. Scott and his intimate friends; and with many this doubt can never be removed, except by a plain and unequivocal avowal, under the signmanual of Gen. Scott himself. On this momentous question, *they will not be satisfied with second-handed statements.* We can see no impropriety in a letter or address from Gen. Scott, correcting the errors which prevail in regard to his position on this subject; on the contrary, there is much need for it, to satisfy the public mind, and give perfect assurance to his countrymen who will be happy to honor him with their suffrages, provided he comes before them in an unexceptionable attitude on the slavery question."

The Raleigh Times says:

"We speak for the whig party of the State when we say, that we can see no reason under Heaven why Southern men, should consent to any waiver of the strong claims of Mr. Fillmore in favor of any other man. In the National Convention, there will be cast (for we assume Southern whigs everywhere to be united in these views) one hundred and twenty votes or thereabouts, for Millard Fillmore's nomination; and there's not a Southern whig State that there's any doubt about carrying for him.

This press is pledged to support the whig nominees; but it is our duty, at this time, faithfully to reflect the public opinion of our people. As we cannot agree with the views enunciated by our Senator, we must say so, respectfully, but freely, and at once. It is quite likely that Gen. Scott would receive the vote of North Carolina, in the event of his nomination. But there are Southern States which Mr. Fillmore would carry—but which no other whig can. Under these circumstances, it is not to be supposed that our cherished wishes in favor of a true, tried and sound statesman are to be given up at the first blast of the trump of military fame."

The Wilmington Herald says:

"We give to-day the fullest report that we have yet seen of the speech recently delivered by Senator Mangum—a speech which has beyond doubt created a "very great sensation." This in justice to our Senator. It will be found to be an out and out Scott speech. No disguise at all about it. The hero of many battles is his first choice, on the score of availibility and every thing else. We believe that in the thousands of votes which North Carolina can roll up, Mr. Mangum stands almost, if not altogether, alone. What is the picture presented. Here is a State, a conservative Whig State, one of the firmest in the country, whose united voice is for Fillmore, a fact acknowledged by our Senator himself, made to assume a hostile attitude to him, though the instrumentality of one of her sons enjoying a distinguished position through her favor. We do not believe in the right of instruction, and accord full scope to the exercise of individual opinion, but it grieves us to see the first declination from the expressed ascertained will of the people, laid at the door of North Carolina. This State is for Fillmore over all others. His is the only Whig name connected with the Presidency, which has been uttered throughout her length and breadth at her primary meetings. Her people are anxious to rally to his support, and they will rally to his support with the enthusiasm of the olden time. His model administration they desire continued. They have tried him and found him faithful. They have confidence in his judgment, ability, firmness, patriotism and discretion. He has proven himself the President of the nation, and not of a party, and has administered its affairs with signal success. Yet here we see Mr. Mangum using the weight of his character and influence against him, and leading the advance in the support of another. Read Mr. Mangum's speech, and agree with us that it is unjust and ungenerous towards the Administration. Fortunately, Mr. M. although a Senator, is not the State. We imagine that it would be a rather difficult matter, an up hill work, to give that direction to the vote of the Whigs, which he would desire. If he chooses to leave the fold, why there are others who can more truly reflect the wishes and views of the State."

The Wilmington Commercial says:

"It is admitted on all hands, that the Whigs of North Carolina are, with great unanimity, in favor of the re-election of Mr. Fillmore. Mr. Mangum, however, has come out for Scott. The right of instruction has been long asserted; but we think the right is sought to be confined to the people, who instruct their Representatives. But things have taken a new turn, as we suppose they ought to do in "an age of progress." *The Representative now assumes to instruct the people.*

If the people intend to be led by the nose, by office-seeking or vain politicians, they have a right to be thus led—no one will dispute this. But we think it high time the people asserted their sovereignty in fact as well as in name, and learn political leaders that they must be somewhat more particular to know what the people will do—as it is very possible there may be a number of men in the State, two or three perhaps, who know nearly or quite as much about the course that ought to be pursued, as the leaders aforesaid.

Just imagine, reader, politicians assembled in Caucus at Washington, and one gets up and says: "I pledge North Carolina for Scott." We think this would be rather "too smart."

The Newbernian—Mr. Stanly's "most obedient *servant*"—speaks of that individual as a "faithful Representative" and says his late letters were "timely and judicious." That paper says:

"The preference of the Whigs at the South, certainly will be, in the event of Gen. Scott's nomination, that he declare explicitly his purpose to stand firmly by the whole compromise. For ourselves, however, we should desire this rather because it would take from our opponents any pretence for assailing him on the score of fidelity to the compromise, than because we have yet heard the least reason to doubt it or because we should consider any further declarations on his part, an additional guarantee for his fidelity in this respect. Pledges given on the eve of a nomination or election do not often amount to much. A man's antecedent course, his well known principles and opinions, and his steady adherence, under all circumstances, to the principles of the Constitution, are after all the best guarantee on this score. Mr. Stanly's assurance that he knows of his own knowledge, that Gen. Scott warmly sustained the compromise, and that in saying this he means the whole compromise, will go far, where Mr. S. is known, to remove any doubts that the very *disinterested* efforts of the Democratic leaders may have produced against Gen. Scott."

The Goldsborough Telegraph says:

"We deem it proper to remark, that we differ entirely with Mr. Mangum in some of the views and sentiments expressed in his speech. We believe that the Compromise measures should form a part of the Whig platform, and think that by far the greater portion of the South will demand this, and we believe furthermore, that Mr. Fillmore, if nominated, could be elected, unless the country has lost the power to appreciate merit, and the will to reward the noblest virtue and most exalted patriotism."

The Hillsborough Recorder says:

"We do not agree with Mr. Stanly in all his positions. He is right in saying that "Mr. Fillmore is unquestionably the first choice of the people of North Carolina," that "they want no better President, and are satisfied with him." We believe, too, from the evidence before us, that he is right in maintaining that Gen. Scott is sound on the Compromise question. But we cannot favor any policy which may seem to overlook the compromise in making the nomination for President. We look upon it as a question of paramount importance that the compromise measures should be considered as "a final settlement;" and while we should regard the selection of Mr. Fillmore by the Whig Convention as sufficient without any further declarations from him or the Convention on this score, yet if Mr. Fillmore is set aside and Gen. Scott selected, we are certain that nothing short of a pledge on his part to sustain the compromise in its finality, or a distinct declaration to this effect by the Convention nominating him, as one of the principles upon which he is nominated, will satisfy the South. Upon no other ground do we believe the Whigs of the South will consent to the nomination of Gen. Scott; and even then, they would yield Mr. Fillmore with great reluctance."

LINCOLN, GASTON, AND CATAWBA.

A meeting of the Democrats of Catawba was held at the Court House, on the 6th instant, Thomas Ward, Esq. in the Chair, and Dr. A. M. Powell, Secretary. Resolutions were adopted, appointing delegates to the Convention at Lincolnton to nominate candidates for the Assembly—approving the course of the members from the three Counties in the last Assembly, &c. &c. Col. Wheeler, having ing been invited to do so, came into the meeting and addressed it in handsome terms on the topics of the day. A Resolution was also passed, authorizing the Chairman of the meeting to appoint a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention; and Burton Craige, Esq. was appointed, and Col. Wheeler, alternate.

On the 12th instant, Delegates from three Counties assembled in Lincolnton to nominate candidates for the ensuing Legislature. Henry Cansler, Esq., was called to preside over the Convention, and Messrs. Jasper Stowe and W. M. Reinhardt were appointed Secretaries. The Counties were all fully represented. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed to prepare Resolutions expressive of the views of the Convention, and to recommend candidates for the Legislature: For Lincoln—Henry Asbury, Isaac Lowe, R. E. Burch, A. P. Cansler, Daniel Seagle, Esly Rhine, Peter Baxter, Ambrose Costner. For Gaston—Jasper Stowe, H. N. Gaston, James Featherston, W. Furguson, B. S. Briggs, C. Eaker, Caleb Rhodes, R. F. Ford, M. Smith, Dr. Wm. Sloan. For Catawba—J. T. Wilson, Dr. J. A. Sherrill, B. C. Allen, J. H. Robinson, A. H. Shuford, T. J. Hamilton, A. T. Cansler, James Ward, Maj. Wilson.

We now quote as follows from the proceedings, as we find them in the Republican:

"The above then being a Committee charged with the duty assigned them by the resolution, which was to retire and report to the Convention, returned, after some time, and reported through Mr. Jasper Stowe, their Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions, having made the recommendations set forth therein; whereupon the delegates from Gaston withdrew from the Convention:

WHEREAS, The present year will form an important period in the political annals of our state and nation; not only is a President of the United States to be elected for four years, but we have also to elect a Governor of the State for two years, and members of the General Assembly, who must re-district the State into Congressional Districts. Important as these events are to the people at large, they are particularly and deeply interesting to the old County of Lincoln, for the last time her territory votes together; and the next Legislature will have to assign to this territory the separate members which, by population and location, each county taken from her may be fairly and justly entitled.

The importance and weight of these considerations are by no means lessened by the fact, that this arrangement must, by the Constitution, stand for the next twenty years; and that from the apportionment, wisely or carelessly made, there can be no redress or appeal; therefore,

1st, *Resolved*, As to National politics, the Democracy of "Old Lincoln," assembled by delegates from Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba, cling to the ancient landmarks of the Republican party, as were laid down in the "reign of terror," by Jefferson and Madison, followed up by Jackson, and triumphantly vindicated by Polk. The opponents of these principles, whether fighting under the flag of Federalism, National Republicanism, or "*soi disant*" Whigs, have, after ceaseless efforts and disastrous defeats, in vain assaulted these principles. The present national administration, deserting the platform laid down by their leaders under Henry Clay, have abandoned their favorite principles, such as a national Bank, a high Tarriff, and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, regarding them as "obsolete ideas." They are to be considered as the "fosil remains" of a party now covered by popular neglect. We have only to stand by our principles, the same yesterday, to-day, and forever, and they will again carry us through another contest to victory.

We cordially approve of the proposed National Convention, to be held in Baltimore in June next, to select candidates for President and Vice President of these United States, placed upon the platform of the Conventions of 1844 and 1848. We have no sectional prejudices; "no North, no South, no East, no West," but Democratic principles, Union, and victory.

The President of this meeting is hereby directed to appoint thirty delegates to represent the county of old Lincoln in the proposed Convention, in this Congressional District, to be held at Charlotte, at the Superior Court, on the 10th of May next, to elect a delegate from this District to said Convention.

2d. *Resolved*, As regards the approaching, selection for Governor of North Carolina, we cordially approve of the proposed Convention to assemble at Raleigh, on Thursday, the 13th of May next, to select a candidate for Governor; and we recommend for said appointment the present incumbent DAVID S. REID, whose administration has been so pure and patriotic, that the cavilings of even his political opponents are silenced, while the attachment of his friends is increased to admiration. His advocacy of the great principle of Equal Suffrage, its increasing popularity, and, we hope, its ultimate success, have marked the age in which we live, and will redound to all time as a brilliant evidence of his statesmanship and political sagacity. We stand ready and willing to roll up for him the largest majority of any county in the State; and we challenge any of our sister counties, even Old Edgecombe, to enter into this friendly contest with us; and whichever wins shall be the *banner* county of Democracy in North Carolina.

The President of this Convention is hereby directed to appoint five delegates, who will attend the proposed Convention.

3d. *Resolved*, That the Democracy of the West hold that further reform of our Constitution is demanded by the progressive spirit of the age; the election of the Judges by the people has been demonstrated by the example of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Mississippi, and other States, as wise in design and safe in practice. Officers for life are contrary to the genius of our institutions, a relic of English aristocracy, which should be abolished in North Carolina.

4. *Resolved*, That although the Democracy of Lincoln are opposed "to all extravagancies of the Legislature, under whatever pretext they may be brought forward," yet, if the State, in its wisdom, see fit to pursue the system further, we, in the west, are entitled to our just portion of the benefits.

5. *Resolved*, That this body, composed of delegates from the old territory of Lincoln, in Convention assembled, do respectfully recommend to the good people who sent us here the names of J. F. Hoke as Senator, and Henderson Sherrill and John Killian as Commoners, sincerely believing that they are worthy and well qualified; and that, if elected, they will faithfully discharge the important trusts committed to them; and we earnestly beseech those whom we represent, to lay aside all local or sectional feelings, at this crisis of peril and danger, and unite, heart and hand, in their support; and that the President of the Convention appoint three members of this body, to inform the nominees of the above, and request their acceptance.

Resolved, That the foregoing be unanimous.

On motion it was then

Resolved, That the sense of the Convention be taken on each resolution separately.

The first, second, and third resolutions having been adopted, the 4th was, on motion of Robert Williamson, Esq., stricken out of the report of the Committee, which was then adopted, together with the recommendations of the candidates named therein.

The Chairman then filled the blank in the first resolutions with the following names: Dr. Wm. Sloan, Jasper Stowe, H. N. Gaston, I. H. Holland, Col. Richard Rankin, James H. White, John D. Rankin, Milton Smith, Andrew Carpenter, Oliver W. Holland, Isaac Lowe, R. E. Burch, Wm. Lander, L. E. Thompson, T. T. Slade, Robt. Williamson, J. M. Newson, J. F. Hoke, Hugh L. Wilson, A. P. Cansler, Col. John H. Wheeler, Col. Alexander Lowe, Gen. Wm. J. Hoke, Col. Milton Jetton, Ambrose Cosmer, Gen. Daniel Seagle, Major Hull, C. Eaker, Joseph Stamey, G. W. Lowe.

The blank in the 2d resolution was filled by the Chairman with the following names: Col. John H. Wheeler, Capt. John F. Hoke, B. S. Briggs, Dr. W. Sloan, and Wm. Lander, Esq.

On motion, Robert Williamson, Esq., and General Daniel Seagle, were appointed a committee to inform Capt. HOKE, HENDERSON SHERRILL, and JOHN KILLIAN, Esq'rs., that they had been selected as candidates of the Democratic Republican party, and to request their attendance; whereupon, in a short time, Capt. Hoke appeared, thanked the Convention for the confidence reposed in him, and expressed his willingness to enter the campaign, as a candidate for the Senate. Messrs. Sherrill and Killian, not being in town, could not attend.

The publication of the proceedings having been ordered, the Convention, on motion of Col. A. P. Cansler, adjourned."

We sincerely trust that our friends in these Counties will soon be able to reconcile their differences, so as to unite on one set of candidates, and thus present a solid, as it must then be an invincible front to our political opponents. Let the motto of all true Republicans be, now as heretofore—"harmony, mutual concession, everything for the cause and nothing for men."

THE SEWARD MOVEMENT.

The New York Herald of the 11th April—a neutral paper—takes the following view of the Seward and Mangum movement in favor of Gen. Scott:

"The two most prominent characters in this whig caucus were Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, the chairman, and the gallant Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, the leader of the forlorn hope of the South, possibly with the advice and consent of Mr. Clay. Mr. Truman Smith, the chief-cook and bottle-washer of the Taylor campaign, was, of course, on hand, and very prompt to move a snap-judgment upon anything like a declaration of principles. But Marshall intercepted him in a very explicit proposition, requiring the northern whigs to show their hands upon the slavery question, before the South were called upon to join them in a national convention. The suspicious affiliation of Scott with Seward, and his piebald anti-slavery and abolition associations, and the equivocal hide-bound attitude of Scott on the fugitive-slave law, were the reasons submitted for this demand. And they were enough. Mr. Marshall will be justified before the whole country for grappling the bull by the horns upon the threshold. If southern men submit to be dragged unconditionally into a national convention, they will go out of it with a capitulation to Seward and his schemes, and a base surrender of their birth-right, for the very doubtful chances of a mess of pottage. Let the southern whigs bear in mind that if, by a surrender to Seward, they succeed in the election, it will be the signal for renewed war upon the South, backed up by the whole power of the administration; for there will be a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself. But let them also bear in mind that, by an open alliance with Seward and his various knots and cliques of agitators, they demoralize the national whig party—destroy it in the South—with all the hazards before them of a most inglorious defeat, even in the pitiful contest for the spoils.

There was a fair exhibition of firmness among the southern whigs in support of the proposition of Mr. Marshall; but the notice of Mr. Mangum, that he should consider the motion out of order at the next meeting, and the adjournment of the caucus to meet again on Tuesday evening, gave a sickly and a bad complexion to the whole affair. Mr. Mangum would undoubtedly, upon a satisfactory platform, be a very popular candidate to run with General Scott. Perhaps his colleagues—Mr. Badger of the Senate, and Mr. Stanly of the House—entertain the same opinion. It may be that Mr. Senator Dawson, of Georgia, has some aspirations for the vice presidency. At all events, the apparent willingness of all these distinguished southern whigs to take Scott and his right bower—Seward—upon trust, give a bad aspect to the whole case—the aspect of a final caving in to the most insidious and dangerous of all the enemies of the South.

We have our misgivings that, in the second meeting of the caucus, the northern whigs, aided by a few members from the South, more intent upon "the spoils" than upon principles and fidelity to their own institutions, will succeed. We have our fears of just that sort of a compromise upon which Gen. Taylor was elected, and which resulted in driving the country headlong to the verge of civil war on the Texas question. It is not for us to presume that the death of General Taylor was a providential interposition for the salvation of the Union; but we have reason to suppose that, had he lived, the influence of his Seward cabinet would have held him to his mistaken policy, and that the very next step in it would have been a war between Texas and New Mexico. It is hardly necessary to follow the consequences of such a step at that time; the end, in all human probability, would have been an abrupt dissolution of Congress, the secession of the South, and the destruction of the Union."

Bear in mind, Southern Whigs, that this is the language of a neutral paper printed in a free State; and we tell you, this day, that the New York Herald and the Express, not to mention other journals in the same quarter, are sounder and more decided in relation to this Seward and Mangum game, and truer to your interests as slaveholders, *than many of your own papers in your very midst.* We say what we know, and, if necessary, can quote the language and produce the proof.

The Herald was right in its misgivings as to the second meeting. It was "out of order" in a Whig caucus, to introduce Resolutions approving the "compromise"!

DEATH OF JUDGE MERRIWETHER. The Hon. James A. Merriwether died of pneumonia at his residence in Eatonton, Putnam county, Georgia, on the 17th instant. The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel says:

"Although in the prime of life, he had been a prominent man in the State, and had filled many distinguished stations with credit to himself and honor to the State. He had filled the several offices of State Legislator, Representative in Congress, Judge of the Superior Court, and [lately] Speaker of the House of Representatives of Georgia; in all of which he evinced a high order of talent, and a zeal and energy of character which pre-eminently distinguished him among his associates."

On the 9th day of May next, the National Council will assemble in the Cathedral in Baltimore, and will be composed of 32 bishops, (6 of them archbishops) Most Rev. Archbishop Kendrick will preside. Each bishop will be attended with a clergyman as theologian, making the council to consist of 62 members. Several hundred eclesiastics will be in attendance as well as a large concourse of persons to witness these interesting ceremonies, many of which will be public. This is the last general council to assemble in Baltimore for ten years, though there will be provincial councils in all the archbishopricks every two years. It is expected that the rail road and steamboat companies will issue round trip tickets during the sitting of the council.

THE NEGRO RACE. Bayard Taylor, writing from Nubia, in Upper Egypt, says: Those friends of the African race, who point to Egypt as a proof of what that race have accomplished, are wholly mistaken. The only negro features represented in Egyptian sculpture are those of slaves and captives taken in the Ethiopian wars of the Pharaohs. The temples and pyramids throughout Nubia, as far as the Dar-Fur and Abyssinia, all bear the hieroglyphs of these monarchs, and there is no evidence in all the valley of the Nile that the negro race ever attained a higher degree of civilization than at present exhibited in Congo and Ashantee. I mention this, not from any feeling hostile to that race, but simply to controvert an opinion very prevalent in some parts of the United States.

They say Lola Montez is going to edit a daily paper at Boston; which causes the Washington Telegraph to ask: "Have they no vacant pulpit?"

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday the 21st, Mr. Sumner presented the remonstrance of 210 members of the Legislature of Massachusetts against the renewal of Woodworth's patent.

Mr. Jones presented the memorial of the merchants and other citizens of Memphis, Tenn., in favor of granting additional aid to the Collins line.

Mr. Brodhead presented the memorial of the Board of Commissioners of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, against the granting of any additional aid to the Collins line.

Mr. Geyer introduced a bill to improve the navigation of the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers.

The deficiency bill was then considered, and pending this the Senate adjourned.

The House was engaged, during the same day, in considering the bill to promote discipline in the Navy; after which a warm debate sprang up on the Presidency. The naval discipline bill was laid on the table. The debate upon the Presidency involved the acts of the last Whig caucus, Gen. Scott's position, &c., &c., and is so important that we desire to lay the whole of it before our readers, and shall do so in our next.

Mr. McMullen notified the House that he would offer a bill fixing the annual salary of members of Congress at fifteen hundred dollars.

The House then adjourned after 4 o'clock.

The Chair laid before the Senate on Thursday, a message from the President of the United States, calling the attention of Congress to the existing state of affairs in Oregon, relative to the actual place of the seat of government of that territory, and urging upon Congress the propriety of declaring, by law, either one or the other of the several places to be the legal seat of government of the territory.

Also, a report from the Secretary of State, enclosing a statement of the number of passengers arriving in the United States during the year 1851.

Mr. Mangum addressed the Senate in personal explanation. He had been charged falsely in the most mendacious manner, by a letter published in the N. York Express; in which it was stated that he had entered into a coalition for certain purposes with the Senator from New York, at certain dinner parties at the house of the latter. That he had taken certain grounds recently, he having in view his election to a certain high office. Also, that he had entered in to a private coalition and understanding with Mr. Seward, by which he was dexterously made chairman of a certain caucus, for the express purpose of defeating certain movements.

The statements contained in this letter, he said, were unjustifiably false—were in the aggregate and in detail false. An attempt was made in the editorial of the same paper to smother up and hide the author of this letter. He had no doubt who the author was; it was one of the editors of that paper. Certain language used in it was identical with what he had heard in the caucus a few nights ago. He, upon all his responsibility, declared the author guilty of mendacious falsehood. For a half way mendicant of an editor, desirous to gain some notoriety, there might be some excuse; but when one gets into high position, is received into the company of honorable men, rides up and down the avenue in his coach, &c., something better is expected.

The author of this letter was an editor of the Express, and was not only guilty of a mendacious calumny, but of a loss of all sense of honor and propriety known to the usages of society, and whenever he presents himself amongst honorable men, he should be kicked out of the assembly. The editor was now a member of the other House.

The chair called the senator to order.

Mr. Mangum said he knew he was out of order, but he was done.

The apportionment bill was taken up and amended, and was then ordered to be engrossed. The bill as it passed, gives a member to South Carolina for her fraction, and allows two members to California, and increases the whole number of the House of Representatives to 234.

The deficiency bill was then taken up, and the consideration of the amendment granting aid to the Collins line was resumed.

Mr. Miller addressed the Senate till 3 o'clock, in favor of the amendment. He advocated the policy of enabling the American steamers to compete with and beat down the English monopoly of carrying passengers, mails, freight or light packages, and in specie. He earnestly urged the passage of this amendment. The amendment was then informally passed over, and other amendments were acted upon. The Senate adjourned.

In the House, on the same day, a bill reported by the committee on public lands, restoring certain lands in Arkansas, after an explanation from Mr. Johnson, was passed; and a bill granting lands in Indiana to that State to replace those already appropriated, was referred to a committee on the State of the Union. Several other land bills were reported by Mr. Freeman, of Miss., and respectively disposed of. During which, there being no quorum voting on a bill to enable settlers on the line of railroad from Mobile to Chicago to complete their titles, a call of the House was moved by Mr. Stanly, of N. C., upon which the yeas and nays being ordered the motion was negatived—yeas 72, nays 89.

The House then went into committee, and again took up the Homestead Bill.

Mr. Molony, of Illinois, who had the floor from yesterday, addressed the House. He said it was natural and proper that there should be excitement preceding a Presidential election, but condemned the conduct of members who had elected themselves standard-bearers, in defence of any particular candidates. The Democratic party, he contended, depended on principles, and not men; and that any man who should be selected by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore would be certain of success, the policy of that party being congenial to the minds of the American people.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Molony and Sutherland, after which Mr. Yates, of Illinois, obtained the floor and the House adjourned.

The Senate, on Friday last, was engaged in considering private bills. Some twenty were disposed of, and then they adjourned to Monday.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Brooks replied to the remarks delivered by Mr. Mangum in the Senate, on Thursday. He defended his connexion with the letter signed "an eye on the Capitol," which was the occasion of the denunciation of him by Mr. Mangum. Among other things he said:

"And there is yet another allegation against me, Mr. Speaker, which descends indeed, to low-water work, and becomes amusing enough, if for nothing else, at least for its originality. I have had, during a long political life, many, very many, astonishing insinuations directed against me, both in my public and my private relations; but this I am about to state bears off the palm in freshness and novelty. It has been alleged that much of my political action has been affected by the fact that in my more youthful days it was my misfortune (of fortune rather) to suffer from that common frailty of youth, the loss of my heart; but, alas! on the wrong side of the Potomac, and so to have become allied to the South by matrimonial connexion. That certainly was a very grave crime, and I plead guilty to the charge uttered against me, and which continues to be uttered against me, in the Northern States. But a charge of far higher importance is made against me now in the *Congressional Globe*, that I am the owner of a carriage, and that I roll in luxury, with liveried servants, in the streets of the metropolis. The author of this charge has undoubtedly mistaken the carriage of another member of Congress, who sometimes kindly gives me a ride, for his imagination has invested my common clad driver with a livery. Such are my simple habits and tastes, that I have never been in the carriage to which he alluded but two or three times in my life; for I much prefer, when I can get the time, to walking to riding to the Capitol. But what if I had liveried servants, and own up to the mighty fact? Well, sir, *I had rather be driven by a negro in livery, than, a southernman, be the liveried coachman of northern Abolitionists, driving an Abolition team for the Presidency.* [There was an expression of applause on the part of many gentlemen, which the Speaker promptly repressed.] Such trifles as these however, could not have strung into point such a jewelry of words as I have before me. There must have been some other provocation than what appears here in this letter of the New York *Express*, or its editorial article. I know full well what it was. It was the remarks which I made in the other end of the Capitol a few evenings since—remarks which could have no effect out of that place, and were, therefore, innoxious, because no reporters were present, and because they could not go forth to the country from the secrecy of that chamber. But when like sentiments and similiar ideas were published elsewhere, naturally enough those who felt themselves hurt within doors, became outrageous when these ideas got without, and felt it necessary to rise up, and if possible to over-awe me and break me down as a public man. Sir, it will require much more than this fulmination to overawe me in the discharge of my public duties, or to make me neglect, at all times, and upon all occasions, fearlessly to utter my sentiments of public measures and public men. But the great cause of this onset upon me, comes, I repeat, from what I said in the other wing of the Capitol. I, then and there, implored the presiding officer of that convocation—if he was about to surrender me, to surrender me and such as act with me, as prisoners of war—that we should have the soldier's honor of being shot, and not be strung up on a gallows erected by executioners educated at Christiana or Syracuse—that when the halter was about my neck, I should be taken by white men to the execution-ground, and not be dragged there by ropes in African hands. Thus much I may reply to what I believe really prompts this assault upon me."

Mr. Stanly made some remarks; after which the House took up the homestead bill, and remarks were made by several gentlemen.

Mr. Houston, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported several appropriation bills, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House adjourned.

For the Standard.

FREE SUFFRAGE.

MR. EDITOR: Free Suffrage is to become the "constitutional law" of our State. No fact can be more surely stated, as in its triumphant progress to a more triumphant finale, than this. But while this fact is so apparent, there is being made a most desperate effort to conceal it; by such concealment to kill it off and out of the "noise and confusion" concealing it, to bring to life the dead body of the defunct whig party. Knowing this, it is our duty as good democratic conservators to keep attention directed to the principal measure affecting parties at present in this State.

Convention and no convention; east and west; mum candidate and no-mum candidate, are so many traps to catch votes in so many different sections, and to entice attention from the main question; so that *Mum, Anti-mum & Co.* may successfully hoist a flag that whilome floated rather *in*gloriously over the destinies of the "Old North," and which is now laid away among the discarded relics of the past. While these innocent and harmless little devices are being resorted to, to retrieve the fallen fortunes of a buried dynasty, it is no idle duty this of keeping our own flag bright, its folds given freely to the breeze, its principles distinct, clear, unmistakeable. In doing this, an occasional reference must necessarily be had to free suffrage.

Several of the whig papers—"young-uns," for older heads are more wise—will persist in calling the extension of suffrage a "humbug, Reid's humbug &c." While it is still in abeyance, these brief glances at it, will serve the double purpose of pointing out its excellencies and developing the reasons which have proved to the people that it is no humbug.

It has been held by some, that "the Senate represents the landed interest; and if the landed qualification for voters be abolished, the landed interest must consequently suffer."

This specious objection has had much weight attached to it, and exerted a quite formidable influence against the success of the people's favorite measure. Fairly investigated, this objection falls to the ground as the most impotent that could have been bolstered up by despairing opponents, that could have been devised by the friends of a sinking cause, and that could have been put as a special plea into the hands of unskilful debaters. It is grounded in a fallacy, and sustained by the flimsiest of sophisms.

Let's see: "The Senate represents specially and peculiarly the landed interest;" so readeth the fallacy, so is recited the sophism: "To open the ballot box for every other class, is to destroy the landed interest;" so followeth the sapient conclusion to the fallacious premises.

It is not true that our Senate represents the landed interest alone. It represents, by its legislation, every class and calling in the community. It is true that the members each represent so many voters upon land as fall within the area of country paying such a proportion of the taxes. Herein lies the error, and which it is the determined purpose of our people to expunge. But to say that the Senate by its action, represents solely the landed interest is to say that which all the records and facts are against. We have at hand a work by a learned jurist, which in discussing the various forms of government, gives an example of a government where the Senate represents a landed aristocracy; but our State government does not come within the definition given by our author to such a form of government; far, very far from it. Indeed every interest known to the labor and professions of this State is represented in the Senate by every mode familiar in legislation; save, that the members composing the Senate, by a perverse provision of the constitution, represent in their person but one class of voters.

A plain proposition and its logical sequence shew at a glance how our Senate represents other interests besides the landed. The Senate represents the tax-paying portion of the State: Every interest in the State pays its rated proportion of the tax;

But observe, that while every interest is represented by the Senate, only privileged land holders are represented in the Senate. While every trade, professon and calling by so much tax as they pay, are represented *by* the Senate, yet by one of those inexplicable instances of oversight which our wisest constitution makers sometimes afford, these classes are not represented *in* the Senate. The small prepositions *by* and *in*, here used, are of significant import in this connection. For, while every interest is legislated upon by the Senate, thereby representing those interests, yet only fifty acre land-holders are represented in the Senate.

This view of the question will be rendered still more plain by a matter of fact illustration: A gentleman, living in Wilmington, told me a few days ago that he pays annually over a hundred dollars to the tax collector, but that, not owning fifty acres of land, he had no vote in the Senate. Now the tax he pays enters as a large item into the amount which forms the basis upon which a Senator is elected from his district; and, strange to say, he has no voice in the selection of that Senator. A gentleman living in the same district, (New Hanover,) owning fifty acres of land, worth one dollar and a quarter per acre, has a vote for Senator, when the *whole value* of his land amounts not to so much as is paid by the Wilmington gentleman in taxes. Here, it will be perceived, the man paying a large tax is by so much represented by his Senator, but the man paying a mere trifling tax upon fifty acres of very indifferent land is represented in the Senate. Is not this unjust? Is it not unfair? Does it not call for redress and reform?

How may it work adversely to the wishes of those paying the large tax? Suppose that there were ten men paying taxes in proportion to the amount paid by the Wilmington gentleman, and there was a tie vote, or within 4 or 5 of a tie between two candidates for the Senate; now if A. be the objectionable candidate to the ten large tax payers, he might still be elected by the preponderance of five land holders paying a small and almost insignificant tax, voting on the opposite side, or for A., while if the ten had the right constitutionally to vote, B. would be elected, and the true sentiment of the district represented in the Senate.

As the constitution now stands, those paying much the largest proportion of the tax may be represented by the Senator elected, but those paying the smaller proportion may be represented in the Senate. In other words, persons of one party may pay more than a moiety of the tax upon which a Senator's seat is based, while another party in the minority may fill that seat with a man of their views. The majority may thus, as matters now stand, be both represented and misrepresented by the Senator occupying the seat while they have had no voice in being represented in the Senate.

But enough. In another article, we hope to be able to show that the large tax payer, though suffering by the Constitution as it is, has nothing like so much serious cause for complaint as the small tax-payer, who is at present debarred of the privilege of voting for Senators. CLIO.

THROWN OVERBOARD AGAIN. There *was* a time when Mr. Clay's voice was all potential with the Whig party; but how are matters changed. The old war-horse has recently written a letter expressing a preference for Mr. Fillmore, and almost on the back of that up pops Mr. Mangum in the Senate of the United States and makes a long speech for Scott, the political *protege* of Mr. Seward. *Wil. Jour.*

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20. Dates from the city of Mexico to the 3d have been received. The government is alarmed at the existing feeling prevailing at Vera Cruz and Tampico on the subject of the tariff. The secretary had replied to the protest of the foreign ministers concerning the inequality of the tariff, declaring the matter no ground for their interference.

Congress is hastily engaged devising measures for the reformation of the tariff. Rumors of an expected change in the cabinet were afloat.

Death of Ex-Governor Young.

ALBANY, April 23. Ex-Governor Young of this State, who defeated Silas Wright in the Gubernatorial contest of 1846, died in this city to-day.

Great Freshet in the Merrimac and Concord Rivers.

BOSTON, April 22. The rise in the Merrimac and Concord rivers is greater than ever before known—being full 13 feet above summer-level, and still rising. In Belvidere, a suburb of Lowell, nearly all the houses are surrounded by water to the depth of four or five feet. In Centreville, from 60 to 100 families have been driven from their houses—some in boats, and their cattle have been saved by swimming. In Lowell, the Middlesex, Boothe, Massachusetts, Prescott, and Lawrence mills have been obliged to suspend work—the yards being overflown, and in some of them the water reaches the machinery in the lower rooms.

REMOVAL,
Owing to the Late Fire, to Wilmington Street, (In the Rear of his Old Stand, for a short time.)

T. R. FENTRESS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally that he has returned from New York with a rich and extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

comprising the latest patterns and fashions, presenting every thing beautiful and elegant in his line of business, consisting of the very best French and English imported goods,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS

of every color and variety; also, a general assortment of fancy articles—in a word, a large and complete stock of Goods not surpassed by any in the State.

He solicits the attention of his friends and customers to call and examine them. Great bargains will be given to the purchaser as an inducement to call on him. He can assure them, that, although he is on the back street they shall lose nothing by walking over, as he is determined to sell out his present stock of new and fashionable goods by the 10th day of August next. He will put his goods down at such prices that it may induce persons to purchase, though they may not want the articles for present use.

Having secured the services of Mr. BOURBON SMITH for the ensuing year as a Foreman, he can safely say the business shall be carried on in all its branches in the most approved style of cutting and manufacturing. Call and leave your orders if you wish a good fit and a cheap suit, without responsibility to the purchaser.

He also has on hand an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing which will be disposed of at prime cost—Black and fancy Frock Coats, Vests and Pants made in my own house.

He would sincerely return his thanks for the liberal encouragement bestowed on him during his business, and hopes his old friends and customers will not forsake him, but will continue their patronage so long as they deem him worthy.

The subscriber finds it very necessary to close up his old business. He earnestly desires all those indebted to him would call and settle up with him, as no further indulgence can be given. Owing to his present situation he is compelled to make this announcement.

Paris and American fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1852, just received.

Raleigh, April 26, 1852. 917—4t.

Register, Star, Times, Age, and Giraffe, copy three times.

North Carolina State Bonds.

Treasury Office,
RALEIGH N. C., April 8th, 1852.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 10th of May next, for the purchase of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina; the interest (six per cent. per annum,) on which will be payable on the first Monday in January and July in each year, and the principal at the end of ten years—in conformity with an Act of the General Assembly of said State, ratified January 28th, 1851.

Persons bidding will please endorse on their letters "Proposals for State Bonds."

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

April 12th, 1852. 45—td

Warrenton Male Academy.

THE Trustees of the Warrenton Male Academy have the pleasure to announce to the public that the Rev. SAMUEL MILTON FROST, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will take charge of this Institution on the 1st Monday of July next, under an engagement made with them, for a Term of three years.

Full particulars as to terms for Board, Tuition, &c., will be made known in due time.

W. N. EDWARDS,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Warrenton N. C., April 19th, 1852. 49—4t.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road, are hereby notified that the eighth instalment of two dollars per share will be due on the 1st Monday in June next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. L. MYERS, *Pres't.*

JNO. A. SELBY, *Sec'y.*
Greenville, April 8, 1852. 46—3t.

A MAIN OF COCKS

WILL come off in Warrenton, N. C., on Wednesday, the 5th of May, between the Virginia and North Carolina parties; show 21 Cocks, $100 a fight and $1000 the odd. Ample accommodations will be provided for all persons who think proper to attend.

Warrenton, N. C., April 19th, 1852. 917—w2w.

Just in time for the Convention.

4 CASES fashionable super Moleskin Hats, Cocos, warranted pure and of a superior quality.

Just received by W. H. & R. S. TURCKER.

MILLS, Cross-cut and Pit Saws, Hill & Sons' Tallow Candles, Grain and Grass Scythes and Scythe Stones, Stone Jars, Jugs and Churns, a general assortment. For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 29th, 1852. 49—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

300 PACKAGES now receiving for the Spring trade at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

L. B. WALKER,
DEALER IN
Confectionary and Groceries,
MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CANDIES & BREAD, &C.
RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.

1852. 41—

Segars--Direct from the W. I.
AT NORTHERN PRICES.

25,000 BLACK PRINCIPE, Just at hand and for sale at $30 a Thousand. HENRY KIEM.

Raleigh, April 21, 1851. 47—

D. G. LOUGEE,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY GOODS,
Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.
Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut St.
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Articles in his line bought and sold on Commission. Cash paid for Old Gold. ORDERS promptly despatched.

☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.

April 3, 1852. 42—

THE STANDARD FOR 1852.

The present year will be marked by events of deep and lasting importance. A President and Vice-President will be elected; and we shall have, in this State, a warm campaign for Governor and members of the Legislature. The Legislature to be chosen will be called upon to elect a Senator for six years—to re-district the State for members of Congress—and also to lay off the Senatorial Districts and apportion the members of the House of Commons for the next twenty years. In addition to this, the great question of Equal Suffrage will come before that body for final action. These considerations, not to mention others, will render the campaign interesting to all. The people will desire to be informed as to passing events and the qualifications and soundness of public men; and, to be thus informed, they must not only hear the "*stump*" speeches, but they must *take the newspapers.*

We shall devote all our energies to the cause of the people and of Democracy and equal rights, in the coming campaign. A brilliant triumph lies before us, brother Democrats, provided we are true to ourselves. Let us, then, go to work at once—let us prepare *now* for the harvests of August and November. Let us scatter the documents and newspapers far and wide among the people, so that they may have an opportunity of reading, pondering, and deciding for themselves, upon the great questions which will come before them. Democracy fears nothing so much as false issues and concealments. It is open like the sun—like the sun, it shines for all; and, like truth, it courts scrutiny and challenges investigation.

The undersigned offers the NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD, as a co-worker in the good cause, at the following rates: Weekly, in advance, $2; Semi-Weekly, in advance, $4. Where payment is delayed beyond one month the price will be $2 50 and $4 50 respectively; and if delayed beyond six months, $3 and $5 in each case. Any person who will procure and transmit five subscribers, with the cash in advance, will be entitled to the sixth copy for one year, free of charge.

The undersigned hopes to add at least one thousand subscribers to his list during the pending campaign. He most respectfully and earnestly appeals to his friends in all parts of the State, to aid him in his efforts to disseminate sound principles among the people.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Raleigh, Feb. 10, 1852.

STEAMSHIPS

Between Richmond, City Point, Norfolk, and New York.

A LINE of splendid new Steam Ships is now running regularly on the above route, composed at present of the

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND R. W. Foster, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

Each vessel making three trips per month—leaving New York on alternate Wednesday's and Saturday's—Richmond and City Point on Monday and Thursday—and Norfolk on Tuesday and Friday.

Passage in Cabin State room, and found, between Norfolk and New York, $7; do do Richmond or City Point and New York $8. Steerage passage and found Norfolk $5—City Point and Richmond $6. Freight from New York to Norfolk or Richmond, 6 cents per cubic foot—and to Petesburg, 7 cents per foot. Time from Norfolk to New York, about 27 hours.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, and have elegant accommodations. For freight or passage, apply to the Agents,

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

NEW ARRANGEMENT TO

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Norfolk. Via Seaboard & Roanoke R. R.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the cars are now running regularly on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, connecting with the Baltimore Steamers at Norfolk and with the Wilmington train at Weldon.

The cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive in Portsmouth at 7 P. M., in time for the Steamers for Baltimore.

The accommodation and freight train leaves Weldon on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 6½ o'clock, A. M., connecting with the Steamer at Black water for Edenton and Plymouth. The steamers Stag and Schultz are now running daily (Sundays excepted) between Black-water, Edenton and Plymouth.

OWEN D. BALL, *Ag't.*
S. & R. R. R. Company.

Portsmouth, Va., March 18, 1852 38—1m.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small Steam Engines, for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS, Raleigh, N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber about the 18th ult my negro man Washington, dark colored, 27 years years old, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, weight 175 or 80 pounds, long limbs—his right ancle bends outward, which makes him hop when walking, caused by a hurt when very young, good front teeth. Had on, when he left, a brown woolen coat. He may alter his name and try to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, living in Granville county, four miles South of Wilton, or ten dollars to confine him in any jail so that I can get him. Address me New Light P. O., Wake county, N. C.

JOHN TURNER.

March 27, 1852. 814—tf.

Feverish Excitement.

The Wonderful News Spreading like Wild Fire.

Just as we were going to press we received a Telegraphic Despatch, announcing that the most nervous excitement is now raging throughout the Southwestern States, caused by a series of the most extraordinary freaks of Fortune that stand chronicled on the pages of history.

Nine Splendid Fortunes.

1 of $40,000! 1 of $35,000! 1 of $16,000!
4 of $10,000 2 of $5,000!

Were drawn and promptly paid in the month of March, by those great prize sellers,

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Establishing beyond the powers of logic or the ingenuity of argument to oppose by countervailing proof, the proud assertion that the Goddess is still enthroned, and has appointed her Head Quarters at the well known house of

PYFER, & CO.

The truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Brokers, No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore.

Whose wide spread celebrity has been "borne upon the sightless couriers of the air," from the frigid and inhospitable regions of Kamschatkia, to the luxuriant land of the dark eyed descendant of the Montezuma, and whose untiring efforts in dispensing wealth have won golden opinions from all sorts of people. Their vast renown as the

Premiers of the Goddess Fortune,

Has not been hastily accorded by the enthusiasm of a grateful people, but has been earned by years of unremitting exertion, and a succession of the most extraordinary and unprecedented Luck that ever entranced the wondor of an admiring multitude.

"No pent up clime confines our Fame or Powers,
We claim the whole illimitable Universe as ours."

Remember the maxim that ventures make Merchants, and think for a moment that one trial, just to test your luck, can do no hurt, but may return you thousands.—We urge you to try your luck, and forward your orders for a package or single ticket, in any of the following legal and Brilliant Lotteries, for April, 1852, to Pyfer, & Co., No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Brilliant Schemes for April, 1852.

Date April.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
	$17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	$5	$15 00
1	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
2	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
3	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
5	18,835	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	20 00
6	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
7	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
8	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	4	15 00
9	50,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	15	45 00
10	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
12	17,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
13	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
14	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
16	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
17	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
19	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
20	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	30 00
21	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
22	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
23	65,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	20	75 00
24	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
26	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
	33,397	78 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
28	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
29	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

March 29, 1852. 33—

COPARTNERSHIP.

HAVING formed a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. PARTIN, the concern of H. O. GILL, will from this day be changed to the name and style of PARTIN & GILL, who solicit an examination of all wishing articles in their line, feeling assured as thay have facilities of purchasing their stock to a great advantage they cannot fail to offer such inducements both in regard to ces and quality of goods as to satisfy all who may feel disposed to favor them with their patronage.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

H. O. Gill in forming a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. Partin desires to tender his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has so liberally received during the past two months, and hopes by untiring zeal and strict attention to business to merit a still larger potion of the trade for the new concern.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 24—

Additional Supply.

WE have just received an additional supply of Ladies and Misses Gaiters, Bootees, Walking shoes and Slippers, all of the latest styles and of the best Philadelphia make. Also, a good assortment of Children's shoes just to hand and for sale by

PARTIN & GILL.

GENTLEMEN, you can now be supplied with fine calf-skin stitched boots. Also, Patent Leather and Cloth, Congress Gaiters and fine calf-skin stitched shoes. Call and see them at PARTIN & GILLS.

A beautiful article of white kid Gaiters and Slippers can be had at PARTIN & GILL'S.

Raleigh, January 28, 1852. 24—

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

PETERSBURG, April 1st, 1852.

ALMONDS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, &c.
1000 lbs., S. S. Almonds
100 boxes Bunch Raisins
50 do Layer do
500 lbs. Currants
100 boxes Oranges
75 do Lemons
5000 Cocoa Nuts
1000 lbs Walnuts
1000 do Filberts
1000 do Palm Nuts
1000 do Prunes, in jars and boxes
500 drums Smyrna Figs
2000 Domestic and Imported Cigars

daily expected, for sale by SAMUEL H. MARKS.

Petersburg, April 1st 1852. 43—

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at their last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Office of Secretary of State.*

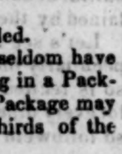
I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.



Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

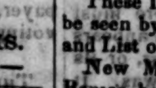
and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Music, Pianos, Banjos, &c.



NOW OPENING at the North Carolina Music Store, a lot of Pianos so far superior to anything of the kind ever offered for sale in this State, that we deign not to challenge competition. Comparison is all that is necessary to convince the most indifferent observer of the vast superiority of the splendid Instruments from the celebrated Factory of KNABE GAEBLE.

These Instruments we sell at *Factory prices*, as may be seen by an examination of the Manufacturer's Card and List of prices.

New Music, Foreign and American, several dozen Banjos, beautiful and brilliant, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, &c., of all kinds, qualities and prices. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 33—

A Lot of Superfine FLOUR just received and for sale at S. H. YOUNG'S.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 26—4w.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!
S. CRANE'S
Patent Compound Wash Mixture,

For Washing Clothes—Also; for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, Is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co. RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Leather at Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

New Books.

NEW themes for the Protestant Clergy, Creeds without Charity, Theology without Humanity, and Protestantism without Christianity, with notes by the Editor on the Literature of Charity, Population, Pauperism, Political Economy, and Protestantism.

The Bible in the family, or hints on domestic happiness, by H. Boardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by H. D. TURNER.

February 24, 1852. 31—

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaeble, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood, $650
" " with carved ornaments, from $700 to 1000
SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style, [*Drawing, No. 2,*] 450
" " Gothic style, " 3, 400
" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand, " 4, 375
" " round " ornam'd with modern mouldings, " 10, 375
" " " " plain finish, of superior wood, " " 350
" " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand, " 5, 350
" " " " on modern legs, " 7-8, 350
" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs, " 9, 325
" " hollow " plain Tablet, and octogan legs, " 7-8, 325
" " square " plain legs, 300

Comprising 6¼ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings, 150
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs, 280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match, 280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No. 5,*] 275
" " " " on turned legs, 250
" " square " fancy Tablet, legs to match, 250
" " " " plain " 225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co., Raleigh, January 20th, 1852.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Aparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China, Valentine Royal Kidney, Red speckled French, Six Weeks, Horticultural Pole, and Large Lima or Butter.
Beets—Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood, Yellow Sugar, French and Sugar.
Cabbage—Early May, Early York, Large York, Early Drumhead, Early Sugar Loaf, Premium Winter Drumhead, Large Bergen, Green Globe Savoy, Premium Flat Dutch, and Red Dutch, for pickling.
Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, and Altringham.
Cauliflower—Early and Late.
Celery—White Solid, Rose Coloured, and Silver Giant.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Green, White Turkey, and Small Gherkin.
Corn—Golden Sioux, Mammoth Sweet, Philadelphia White, Tuskarora.
Egg Plant—Purple and Large Round.
Lettuce—Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss, Brown Dutch, and Early Silesia.
Melon—Mountain Sprout, Long Island, Carolina, Pine Apple, Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Nutmeg, Skillman's fine netted and Beechwood, very fine.
Mustard—White and Brown.
Nastertium.
Onion—White Portugal, Silver Skin, Large Red and Yellow Dutch.
Okra.
Parsley—Double Curled and Myatt's Garnishing.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, Sugar, and Long Smooth.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Washington, Bishop's Prolific, Dwarf Marrowfat, Sugar (Edible pods,) and Tall Marrowfat.
Pepper—Long Cayenne, Bull Nose, Sweet Spanish.
Radish—Long Scarlet, Early Short Top, Cherry Turnip, White Turnip, and Black Spanish.
Rhubarb—Myatt's Victoria.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Spinage—Summer and Winter.
Squash—Early Bush, Crook Neck and Autumnal Marrow.
Tomato—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow and Pear shaped.
Herb Seed—Thyme, Winter Savory, Rosemary, Sage, Fennel, and Lavender.

January 20th, 1852. —22

VALUABLE PRACTICAL BOOKS!

THE Manufacture of Iron, in all its various branches: Including a description of wood cutting, coal digging, and the burning of charcoal and coke; the digging and roasting of iron ore, the building and management of blast furnaces, working by charcoal, coke or anthracite; the refining of iron, and the conversion of the crude into wrought iron by charcoal forges and puddling machines.

Also, a description of forge hammers, rolling mills, blast machines, hot blast, &c., &c. To which is added, an essay on the Manufacture of Steel, by Frederick Overman, mining engineer, with one hundred and fifty engravings, in one volume, octavo, five hundred pages.

American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by W. Carter Hughes, editor of the "American Miller" Newspaper, Buffalo, 1 vol. 12 mo., illustrated.

Turners' Companion, illustrated by numerous plates, 1 vol. 12mo.

Builder's Companion, containing the Elements of Building, Surveying, and Architecture, with Practical Rules and Instructions, by A. C. Smeaton, with 70 engravings, 12mo., new edition.

Cabinet Maker's Companion, by John Stoke, 22mo., illustrated.

Painter, Gilder, Varnisher and Glass Stainer's Companion, a new edition, 12mo.

The Manufacture of Steel, containing the practice and principles of working and making Steel, a Hand-Book for Blacksmiths and Workers in Steel and Iron, Wagon-Makers, Die-Sinkers, Cutlers, and Manufacturers of Files and Hardware, of Steel and Iron, and for Men of Science and Art, by Frederick Overman, 12mo.

The Year-Book of Facts, 1851, in Science and Art, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year, in Mechanics and the Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany, Geology and Geography, Meteorology, and Astronomy, by John Timbs, editor of the Arcana of Science and Art, 16mo. 320 pp.

Bowne's Catechism of the Steam Engine.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

Saddle and Harness Establishment.

The undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business in this city, and hopes by a strict and diligent attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favor.

Having had the misfortune to lose his Store House by Fire, he has taken a Store on the West side of Fayetteville Street, in Pesce's Row, 2nd door South of P. F. Pescud's Drug Store, where he will continue to conduct his business as heretofore. Having in his employ the best workmen the country can produce, and the best materials, he is prepared to make to order any and every article manufactured in his line of business, with fidelity and despatch.

All kinds of repairing also done promptly.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand, and which shall be sold at prices to suit the times.

Gentlemen's best plain and stitched Saddles, Spanish ditto, all kinds, Somerset and shafted ditto, full quilted Spanish and Washington Covered ditto, common Saddles, great variety, Ladie's Saddles all kinds, Boy's and Waggon ditto.

Coach, Buggie and Stage Harness; Waggon and Car Harnesses, all kinds; Saddle Bags, Briddles and Martingales, all kinds; Trunks and Travelling Bags, Buffaloe robes; Coach, Buggie and Riding Whips, all kinds; Waggon, Planter's and Drover's ditto; Skirting Harness, Bag and Bridle Leather, Sheep and Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Girth and Straining Webb, Enameled and Dash Leather.

Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bits, all kinds and Patterns Coach, Gig and Buggie Harness Mounting, all Patterns in fact, all articles usually kept in a regular Saddlery Store can be had here.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS.

Raleigh, January 1, 1851. 17—tf.

Saddlery and Harness Establishment.

The Subscribers have entered into copartnership in the Saddlery and Harness Business, and are prepared to serve the public promptly and in the best manner. They have on hand

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, together with every other article usually kept in such establishments; and all work left with them will be executed with despatch and to the satisfaction of customers.

One of the firm being the patentee of *Fisher's celebrated patent adjustable Spring-Saddle,* this Saddle will be made to order, and warranted to be pleasant and agreeable.

George Fisher returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to him; and G. & J. Fisher hope, by strict attention to business, to merit still further orders and patronage.

☞ We expect to keep on hand a few first-rate BUGGIES, and will give bargains to such as may wish to purchase.

Our establishment is on the corner of the lot fronting Fayetteville Street occupied by J. T. Marriott, Esq., and opposite Williams, Haywood & Co.

GEORGE FISHER,
JEFFERSON FISHER.

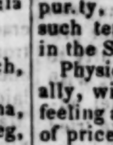
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 25—

As I am anxious to close my old business, all persons indebted are earnestly requested to come forward and settle up. GEORGE FISHER.

January 27, 1852. 25—s.w.2m.

Register and Star copy Weekly two months.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C., WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,



ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, *Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c*

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28 1851. 49—

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

WOULD observe, that, as the season draws on, for Fall and Winter Clothing, they have anticipated the wants of the people, and would be pleased to show all who may favor them with a call, their assortment, consisting of

Drab, Black, and Blue Beaver Cloth Overcoats and Sacks.

We would call your attention particularly to the assortment of Overcoats, as it embraces every desirable and late style. Our PANTS are excellent. Fastidious as well as men of Fashion, can here find something to please them, let their tastes be as various as our calls, and in fact, the only difficulty will be to choose from, rather than to find any particular style or color.

In the assortment of VESTS, you will find rich Cut Velvet, Merinos of all colors, Silk, light and dark Cassimere and Valencia, some of them really beautiful.

Our furnishing Department is complete and full, and we hardly deem it necessary for us to enumerate all the articles comprised under that head. You will find however, a large assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, H'd'k'fs, Socks, Cotton and Merino.

Call and examine our stock, we shall be glad to show our goods at all times, regardless of trouble, sale or no sale. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1851. 94—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmiggton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

North Carolina Book Store.

HENRY D. TURNER has for sale the Supreme Court Reports, 40 volumes, uniform sets, or single volumes; Iredell's Digest, 3 volumes; Swaim's Justice and Form Book; Iredell's Manual; Swaim's Executor.

Also, at greatly reduced prices, in quantities or by retail, a complete assortment of School Books, Music Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles; Juvenile and Toy Books; all the new publications as soon as issued; the Standard Publications in every department of Literature, Arts and Science, and in every language, ancient or modern.

Book Binding, in every variety, promptly executed, in the neatest manner.

Select Garden Seeds—every variety,—warranted fresh and good—selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardeners in the Northern country.

Raleigh, January 9, 1852. 18—

WANTED,

AT the Neuse River Oil Mills, 5000 bushels of Cotton seed, Flax seed and Palma-Christe or Castor Oil Beans, for which cash and the market price will be given.

January 26th, 1852. 24—tf.